

During this Holiday Week
Keep a prayer in your heart
For our Soldiers and Sailors

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

HOME
EDITION

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THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF
TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

* PRICE TWO CENTS.

RUSS WARN ALLIES: MAKE PEACE

ALL CHICAGO
ROADS TO BE
MADE A UNIT

McAdoo Names 5 to
Help Him End the
Rail Tangle.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special]—A complete reorganization of the handling of railway traffic in Chicago, the greatest railroad center in the world, will be one of the first steps taken by Director General McAdoo to make the transportation system more efficient for war service.

The principal feature of the Chicago reorganization will be common use of all railroad terminals by the various systems entering the city. A plan has been worked out by the railroads board and will be submitted to Mr. McAdoo next week.

With common use of terminals, it is asserted, traffic can be handled with at least 50 per cent greater dispatch, without causing congestion.

First Plan Is Delayed.

The plan was submitted some time ago to the presidents of the railroads entering Chicago, but was not adopted, partly because of difficulties arising from diverse individual interests, which have now been wiped out by government control, and partly because the congestion had been temporarily relieved.

The reorganization of terminal facilities in Chicago, and also in New York and other large centers, was one of the principal matters discussed by Director General McAdoo and the members of the railroad war board in a conference which was in session at noon, at which hour the transportation systems passed into the hands of the government.

New Board Begins Work.

In his first order as director general Mr. McAdoo constituted the members of the war board a temporary operating committee, instructed to continue the work they had been doing in coordinating the transportation lines for more efficient handling of war traffic. The members of this temporary operating committee are:

FAIRFAX HARRISON, chairman, president of the Southern railway.

JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT, chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific.

SAMUEL REA, president of the Pennsylvania.

HALE HOLDEN, president of the Burlington.

HOWARD ELLIOTT of the New Haven system.

Message to Rail Chiefs.

Mr. McAdoo supplemented this order with the following telegram to the presidents and directors of all transportation companies affected by President Wilson's proclamation:

"Having assumed the duties imposed upon me and in pursuance of the proclamation of the president dated Dec. 28, 1917, you will, until otherwise ordered, continue the operation of your road in conformity with said proclamation. You are requested to make every possible effort to increase revenue and to move traffic by the most convenient and expeditious routes.

"I confidently count on your hearty cooperation. It is only through united effort, that this war can be won and America's future be secured."

Seeks to Please Public.

When Mr. McAdoo opened the Hudson river tunnels, which he built, he hung up a sign bearing this legend: "The public be pleased."

This was a satirical reference to William H. Vanderbilt's famous railroad slogan, "The public be damned."

The new government director general of the railroads adverted to this when he said:

"In directing the operation of the railroads I shall strive to carry out the idea of pleasing the public in so far as passenger service on the government controlled roads is concerned. Of course, no human being could please everybody, but I am going to do my best."

High Post for Payne?

In addition to the railway executives, John Barton Payne of Chicago, member of one of the greatest firms of railroad attorneys in the country, attended the conference. Mr. Payne was invited by Mr. McAdoo as his adviser. Eventually Mr. Payne probably will be appointed to a high post in the government organization to be formed to manage the railroads. He is now

EXTRA
U.S. Steamer
Sinks Diver
Off England

GENERAL TELL
HOW RED TAPE
ILLED GRAVES

Bowie Troops Died
Without Chance
to Fight.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special]—Delay by the war department in sending an adequate supply of tents and clothing to Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas, was responsible for the loss of many lives of national guardsmen in the federal army.

This tragic result of government red tape and war department sluggishness was revealed to the Senate military affairs committee today by Maj. Gen. Edwin St. J. Greble, commander at Camp Bowie, who reluctantly told how he had bombarded department officials with telegrams before he went to Europe in September, urging prompt action in looking after the health of his troops and predicting an epidemic of disease.

Wrote to Sharpe.

"I protested several times over having to put twelve men in each army tent at Camp Bowie," said Gen. Greble, "and when I was ordered to Europe, I wrote a personal letter to Quartermaster Gen. Sharpe, explaining to him the conditions at the camp, warning of danger in assigning twelve men to each tent in such a camp, and asking for a further supply." That was on September 14. Some time in November, during my absence, they got the tents. Meanwhile an epidemic of measles and pneumonia had broken out, together with other camp sickness, and many men died.

"Do you think if the war department had acted promptly on your recommendations and warnings, that the epidemic could have been stopped?" Senator Chamberlain asked.

"I don't know that it would have stopped the epidemic, but it would have saved a great many lives. Knew of Tentage Danger.

Mrs. McLennan was the wife of Hugh McLennan, a wealthy contractor, who was suing for divorce.

The fact that Jennings and his companion were dining in the Blue Fountain room last evening was first impressed upon other diners when they heard the lawyer utter the rather vigorous assertion that he had in his last meal.

Meanwhile an epidemic of measles and pneumonia had broken out, together with other camp sickness, and many men died."

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Knew of Tentage Danger.

While conditions at the camp were generally good, Gen. Greble said he knew by experience with troops that it was dangerous to get more tents before I had to put stoves in them. When we did get more tents finally, five men were assigned to a tent and the health reports are daily improving.

"We had them in those tents so thick you could not walk between them," he said. "I was particularly anxious to get more tents before I had to put stoves in them. When we did get more tents finally, five men were assigned to a tent and the health reports are daily improving."

Two hundred deaths of Oklahoma and Texas national guardsmen at Camp Bowie have occurred since the camp was established. In November the base hospital, with a capacity of 800 beds, had 1,800 sick in it at one time and 8,000 sick went in and out of the hospital during the month. Now the total number of sick at the camp is 800 and the death rate has been cut down to one or two a day.

Lost Sixteen a Day.

"When I left the camp to come to Washington Dec. 24," Gen. Greble said, "there had been but one death in twenty-four hours, and we all rejoiced over that, for some time before that we had been losing men at the rate of sixteen a day."

Gen. Greble, and also Maj. Gen. Wright, commander at Camp Doniphan, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, where the Missouri and Kansas national guard is stationed, both declared to the committee that epidemics were brought into their camps by drafted men, numbers of whom had been assigned to them.

"I finally had orders issued stopping drafted men from being sent to Camp Bowie," Gen. Greble said. "Because of the sickness they were bringing in."

Came from Funston.

New York, Dec. 28.—So greatly has the close approach of war crops reflected on the war situation that refiners and manufacturers were authorized today to allow confectioners and makers of nonessential products 80 per cent of their requirements. These instructions, issued here by the United States food administration, rescinding the order issued in October limiting the candy men to 50 per cent of their needs.

Argentina to Sell Allies
2,500,000 Tons of Wheat

Buenos Aires, Dec. 28.—It is announced that the Argentine government has arranged to sell to the allies 2,500,000 tons of wheat of the present harvest. The details of the credit arrangement are expected to be announced tomorrow.

Clerk Gone, as Also Is
\$20,000 of Firm's Money

The police are searching for John A. Storrie, 334 West Sixteenth street, with a cold wave approaching which the weather bureau promises will be more severe than any that has struck the city this season, New York, tonight reporting that there were too many men in the city and that the soldiers had insufficient clothing.

"But was anything done to correct these conditions?" Senator Hitchcock asked.

"Not until the epidemic of measles had broken out," the general said.

Both commanders related to the commandant of the office Jan. 1 to begin his work on the examination board of local district No. 7.

Dr. C. P. Caldwell to Quit
Sanitarian Job for Draft

New York in a Shiver.
New York, Dec. 28.—[Special]—With a cold wave approaching which the weather bureau promises will be more severe than any that has struck the city this season, New York, tonight reporting that the amount received today was between 20,000 and 25,000 tons, against a needed daily supply of 40,000.

Situation Serious in Ohio.
Columbus, O. Dec. 28.—A severe cold wave struck Ohio tonight and the state again is on the verge of a coal famine that state fuel administration officials declare will be more serious than the one of two weeks ago.

Public Mult of \$360,000
in Chain Letter Swindle

Globe, Ariz., Dec. 28.—Discovery of a chain letter swindle of international character and which has already netted its promoters \$360,000 was announced tonight by local Red Cross officials.

NOT YET WITHIN HAND SHAKING DISTANCE

[Copyright: 1917. By John T. McCutcheon.]



Give Entente
Ten Days to
Join Parley

BULLETIN.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28.—The advance guard of the German peace delegation arrived in Petrograd Thursday evening. It consisted of Baron Admiral Keyserling, who was formerly naval attaché to the German embassy in Petrograd; Capt. Herhan and Lieut. Vierle, also naval officers. They wore civilian clothes and were received by representatives of the Russian admiralty and entertained in the admiralty barracks. Thirty additional representatives of the central powers are coming to Petrograd.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—León Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, according to a special dispatch from Petrograd informed the workmen's and soldiers' council yesterday that he would officially ask the entente powers whether they intended to support the Russian or the German peace proposals, or whether they would propose some alternative terms. If the entente allies refused to join in the negotiations within ten days Russia would be forced to conclude a separate peace.

Trotzky added that Germany, having announced her readiness to free the occupied territories, the allies should not refuse to negotiate.

Russia would insist that the principles of self-government should be applied to the territories and colonies seized during the war. In particular, Alsace-Lorraine and the populations of the German colonies should be asked their opinion and given their choice of a form of government.

Kaiser Demands Pound of Flesh.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Times describes the effect upon the Bolshevik authorities of the rumored proposal of the German and Austrian delegates to the Brest-Litovsk conference that in a certain contingency various strategic points in Russian territory should be occupied by the central powers.

According to the rumors it had been proposed by the representatives of Germany and Austria that pending the resumption of the negotiations Russia should remain between the central powers with a view to bringing about general peace. Should the attempt fail, the occupation of the several strategic points by the central powers was proposed so that pressure might be brought upon the entente.

The terms offered, however, are so clearly unacceptable that the only consideration as to a reply is whether the entente allies' position will be improved by making again a clear statement of their war aims. There is nothing new in Germany's terms. In fact, they are rather less comprehensive than the offer of July.

Lloyd George's Stand.

Premier Lloyd George, in a letter which he sent today to the special national labor conference, declared:

"Achievement of the purposes for which the allies are fighting is essential to the future freedom and peace of mankind."

The premier also asserted that a statement on war aims could be made only in agreement with Great Britain's allies. The question of issuing a fresh joint declaration, he added, was being constantly kept in view by the entente allied governments.

The premier's statement is regarded as the British reply to the German peace offer.

The labor conference was convened here today by the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union congress and the executive of the Labor party in the Central hall at Westminster to consider a "memorandum on war aims."

Make Democracy Safe.

A pronouncement was adopted, with a virtually unanimous show of hands, declaring that in continuing the war labor is actuated by a determination to make the world safe for democracy hereafter. No sympathy was expressed in the text of the statement with attempts to convert the war into one of conquest, but it insisted that restitution and reparation, and also certain territorial readjustments are necessary if the renewal of armaments and war is to be avoided.

The conference was attended by 750 delegates, and was called to place on record an expression of opinion from British labor on the war aims of this country. Its adoption of the memorandum is considered especially significant in view of the peace negotiations between Germany and Russia.

Must Restore Belgium.

A statement placed at the forefront called for the restoration and rehabilitation of Belgium at the expense of Germany. It also dealt with Alsace-Lorraine, Italy, the Balkans, Poland, Turkey, and German African colonies on lines similar to those suggested in earlier documents on these subjects.

The original memorandum was discussed in this country in press dispatches. The department's statement adds:

"The department is advised by Gen. Pershing that since there is little beer sold in France the men are thus limited to the light hative wines used by the French people. The use of even these is being discouraged by the commanding general in every possible way."

After the formal opening of the con-

France's Mr. Lloyd George's letter was read. In the course of it he said that, to his mind, "the ideals for which we are fighting today are precisely those for which the British empire entered the war."

"We accepted the challenge thrown down by Prussia," the letter continued, "in order to free the world once and for all from the intolerable and of ministerial of the world to make possible a lasting peace by restoring the liberty of oppressed nationalities and by enforcing respect for those laws and treaties which are the protection of all nations, whether great or small."

Labor Would Fight On.

Joseph Hawley Wilson, president of the International Seamen's Union, characterized the memorandum as the most contradictory document he ever had been presented to a trades union congress.

"Until we have made the German nation feel that it has made a grievous mistake and it has repented of its crimes and foul murders our aim should be to carry on the war," said Mr. Wilson.

JAMES Henry Thomas, assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, said that when peace was discussed it must be a world peace. He added that if Germany did not agree to labor's war aims labor must fight on to secure what labor is fighting for.

Sent to Petrograd.

At the conclusion of the conference Arthur Hirschfeld, labor party leader, telegraphed the results to the International Socialist Bureau at Stockholm, Sweden, and to the chairman of the workers' and soldiers' delegates in Petrograd. Likewise, he requested that the strong desire of the conference against a separate peace be made known to the Ruspines.

America Too Late.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Dec. 23.—Count Julius Andrassey, ex-premier of Hungary, writing on the peace question, says:

From the moment we were in the east the whole situation fundamentally changed and the central powers now will gain supremacy in the west.

"It is no longer possible for America to give us the finishing stroke. She must save the entente. It is no longer her task to turn the last stage of the war into a final victory. She must create victory out of peace. This will require great strength, and I doubt if America possesses this strength or can organize it before the western powers collapse under our attack."

NO U. S. STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—America's war aims are regarded by the administration as having been sufficiently disclosed in President Wilson's reply to the people's last peace proposal and in his recent message to congress.

Consequently, unless there are further developments in the German demands set forth in their negotiations with the Russian Bolsheviks, there is no intention on the part of the United States government of attempting to elaborate or expand the statements of American peace laid down in those documents.

WANTS VICTORY FIRST.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—France will not accept a peace based on conditions before the war, Foreign Minister Pichon declared in replying in the chamber of deputies to the peace terms of the central powers outlined to Russia. He asserted that the war would go on whether or not Russia made a separate peace.

"Germany is trying to involve us in her maximalist war aims," he said. "After referring as we have we cannot accept peace based on the status quo. By agreement with our allies we are ready to discuss direct propositions regarding peace, but this is indirect."

"Russia can treat for a separate peace with our enemies or not. In either case the war for us will continue. An ally has failed us, an ally who in preceding years carried on a war of aggression against us for our enemy, but another ally has come; from the other end of the world a democracy has risen against Germany's appetite for conquest."

World Will Be Saved.

At the conference in Paris a protest was drawn up, and in consequence of action on the part of the allies will make itself felt, even to Macedonia. Germany and her allies have undertaken the impossible task of conquering the world. The world will conquer them.

"In this war France will have played a great role, for as Roosevelt has said, she will have saved humanity."

After referring to the German declaration that Alsace and Lorraine would never be surrendered M. Pichon said:

"The question of Alsace-Lorraine does not affect France alone. It is a world question. It is not a territorial problem but a moral problem. On its solution depends whether or not the world shall have a durable peace."

Victory the First Aim.

Referring to the war aims of France the foreign minister said the first was to conquer.

"To conquer," he went on. "To assure a world peace of justice and frankness. We desire the liberation of our occupied territories, just reparation for what has been forcibly torn from us, reintegration of Alsace-Lorraine, reparation for damages sustained, and guarantees of durable peace by international agreements."

"Revert that last phrase," Pierre Renaud interjected.

M. Pichon repeated it, adding: "The reference is to a society of nations."

"You should have said so," M. Renaud rejoined.

"We are in perfect agreement with President Wilson on that point," M. Pichon said. He then quoted President Wilson's words that the immediate task was to win the war, adding:

"It has never been the intention of President Wilson or the allies to destroy the German people."

STATE WAR AIMS, IS PLEA

LONDON, Dec. 23.—While some British papers declare the German offer of peace terms is sincere not one paper in Germany is available to the allies in their present form. Other papers insist the peace offer is merely an attempt to trap the allies.

Those papers crediting Germany with sincerity in her desire to stop the war generally assume that the offer made through Count Cernin is intended for all the allies and is an initial proposal within the central powers.

"Don't Give Up Russia," John F. Stevens Warns

SENATE ORDERS HOOVER TO TELL STORY ON SUGAR

Requested by Telegraph to Give Committee His Side of the Case.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—Food Administrator Hoover, now in New York, was requested by the Senate yesterday to appear before Wednesday before the committee investigating the sugar situation. The telegram was sent by Chairman Reed after the committee had considered in executive session whether a subpoena should be issued for the food administrator, who had been advised last Saturday that the committee expected to hear him today.

"The demand on America by the Bolsheviks is so great," said Mr. Stevens, "but the Russian situation is trebly important as it involves the return of a million and a half German and Austrian effectives, and gives unlimited possibilities to the German organization of Russia's resources and man power."

"Russia at present presents a picture of complete anarchy, but the most clever German propagandists in every way and everywhere among all classes of the people. Nevertheless, I believe the better judgment of the mass of the people will assert and Germany will not succeed in forcing a separate peace. Such a peace cannot be concluded if the allies promptly give their help and suggestions."

Americans Are Popular.

"The Maximilans now in control are more stringent than generally realized. In any future reorganization or attempt at a stable government, the Maximilans must be considered and handled rightly."

"The chaos is most evident in the manufacturers and railway shops where the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates are in absolute control. They work or not as they please, and are not required to work or be paid. Women are doing much of the work in the shops, along the rail way tracks, and in the fields, and even acting as brakemen. Where one woman is working, 500 men are loafing."

"We are going back and will stay there as long as we can be of any assistance to the Russian people."

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URGES
ZONE FOR
EL PLANTS
Commander Land
Housing Prob-
t Shipyards.

U. S. TOLD BEEF BARONS SQUEEZE OUT SMALL SHOP

Big Chicago Packers Also
Accused of Forming
Soap Trust.

CORRESPONDENT.
D. C., Dec. 28.—[Spec-
ification authorizing the
corporation to com-
mandeer land for housing
of workmen required at
the commandant street
railways and ferries, to
proper transportation to
a zone about shipyards,
shipbuilders from the
excess profits of which
was to be the senate commis-
sion by Rear Admiral F.
Foster, manager of the com-
mission of the emergency
commission.

Chairman Fletcher
had interpreted Ad-
ministration's testimony yesterday as
declaring the program a failure.

Wooden Ships.

He replied he considered
it a misinterpretation of
and then explained he
that the program in-
cluded wooden ships, but
they were a part of an
program.

Wipe Out Small Markets.

Not only the rendering business but
also the corner store trade in meats
was bought by the packers, witnesses
declared. Large markets were estab-
lished in strategic positions in various
large cities, where packers named the
price at which meat should be sold at
retail, according to testimony. These
prices were said to be below that at
which the small retailer could sell.

It appeared was the other side
of the story Mr. Heney is assembling.
In Washington the evidence was ad-
duced to show that the packers were
making abnormal profits; the evi-
dence today was to the effect that the
big packers are underselling local meat
dealers.

Rep. Chairman Fletcher
yesterday said that the
yards and the ship-
holders had wiped out every inde-
pendent soap company in America.

Rejected.

He replied he considered
it a misinterpretation of
and then explained he
that the program in-
cluded wooden ships, but
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Wooden Ships.

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duced to show that the packers were
making abnormal profits; the evi-
dence today was to the effect that the
big packers are underselling local meat
dealers.

Some of the witnesses heard today
gave their versions of being driven
out of business by what they termed
the "trust."

Rejected.

Offer of \$250,000.

John Gleason of North Andover stated
that he had refused an offer of \$250,
000 for his plant, which, according to
his own estimate, was worth not more than
\$35,000.

This offer was made, he said, when
the "trust" tried to put him out of
business. They resorted first to the
usual methods, he said, of bidding up
prices and, in this case, by hiring
away his men and by "messing" up
his customers by the bonus system.

"Finally," he said, "a representative
of the combine came to me and said
that sympathetically he was sorry, but
if persisted in being stubborn it would
be necessary to put me out of the
business much as the members of the
combine hated to do it."

"And you persisted?" asked Mr.
Heney.

"I went into their own territory
after their business," Gleason replied.

Didn't Like His Jaw.

Another so-called "trust bucker" to
appear at the hearing was B. J. McCaffrey,
who conducted, with his brother,
the What Cheer Chemical company
of Pawtucket, R. I.

"I told 'em," he said, "in describing
me as with an official of the com-
bine, that the arrival of the
was an event of
importance. Credit
from all parts of the
country cheered them
in the weather-beaten
showing scars of the
battle.

**Steamer
by Thousands.**

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importance. Credit
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battle.

Bares Packer's Methods.

Earl Averly, who conducts an
independent rendering business in
Boston, gave some interesting details
of how, as he put it, the packers kept
secret their control of both the meat
and the rendering business. When he
was employed by a wholesale meat
firm in Manchester, N. H., he said, he
learned from the bookkeeper that there
was a meeting of the wholesalers each
week where the account of each cus-
tomer was examined. The retailers
were known by name.

"For instance," he explained, "Mr.
Jones would be known as No. 5. If it
happened that he owed the Swift
company for last week's meat, this fact
was entered in the books of the
other concerns he had for one reason
or another. But if he paid his bill
Swift's bookkeeper called up the other
bookkeepers on the telephone and
would say, 'O. K. No. 5, Swift.' And
Jones would find clear sailing once
more."

Driven Out of Business.

Another witness, A. E. Keeler, in tell-
ing of his various efforts to establish
himself in the rendering business, de-
scribed how the town of Bedford wel-
comed him when they learned of his
proposal to establish a plant there.

"I ever had the site picked out near
a pigery, so there could no objection
to the additional odor from my
plant," he said, "but the odor of the
selected men had unaccountably come
in the meantime. I wasn't even given
a hearing."

Keler has been driven out of the
independent rendering business at
least three times by the methods of
the combine, according to his state-
ment.

Short Weight Methods.

A new twist to the testimony was
given by W. K. Hutchinson, proprietor
of retail meat stores in Greater Boston,
who openly charged the packers with
giving short weight for pork. He said
some retailers were forced to pay for
pork strips at full weight marked on
the packages when a matter of fact,
the pork was from three to five
pounds below that weight. That weight
was marked on the package at Chi-
cago, he said, and the discrepancy
was not due to shrinkage. Other pack-
ers showed no such shrinkage, and it
was impossible for any pork to show
such a shrinkage, in his opinion. It
made a big difference, the small
dealer with pork at 25 cents, he said.

Mr. Hutchinson was asked by Mr.
Heney if there was any truth in state-
ment.

PRISONERS

Two Chicagoans Among Group
Pictured by Germans as Captured
American Army.

GERMANS SLAVES
TO AUTOCRACY,
BAKER DECLARES

Pershing Gives Casualty List of
Engineers and Deaths from
Natural Causes.

Now York, Dec. 28.—Germany's forty
years of preparation for war was not
so significant as the military education
it received on the German soil, in
making them mechanically obedient to
the will of their autocratic rulers,
Secretary of War Baker told several
hundred college men at the annual din-
ner of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity
here tonight.

He asserted that this military edu-
cation had been a success, but domination
over the minds of the German
people's subjects that the "ordinary
dictates of mercy can be made to be
forgotten as if by merely touching a
button."

The German emperor, he declared,
teaches "his supernatural relationship
with God," and that "his people are
worshipping it, and at the same time
are tolerating it."

According to the enemy's submarine
outrage, Secretary Baker said the
idea is that nobody will dare resile
from their pretensions, no matter what
iniquities are perpetrated upon foes
and neutrals.

The state of the national
conscience, at the behest of the ruling
power, accepts the national adoption
of assumed military and wholesale plan
of the secretaries said.

He declared that the real tragedy
of the Lusitania was the approval of
the deed by the German government.

ments attributed to the packers that
retailers were gouging the public.

"They can't do any gouging," Mr.
Hutchinson said. "Four hundred
retailers dealers failed in the last
year to do any gouging, or being gouged."

Hutchinson said there was
no evidence that wholesale prices for
meats were controlled. He said there
was more than half a cent a pound
difference. There never were any
instances, he said, of one packer who
was overcharged with some one kind
of meat failing to dispose of his stock by
bidding another firm.

Young Loughman is 20 years old
and while not eligible for the
national army, enlisted and
joined France with Pershing's command
in June. He was captured in the
fighting in No Man's Land on
Nov. 5.

McCormick Views Italian
Disaster as a Blessing

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 28.—Medill McCord,
Illinois congressman at large, in
a patriotic address here today said:

"If America and the allies can learn
from the disaster in Italy, we will
consider the German political front
Italy a disguised blessing.

Italy's entry into the war, he said,
was due to the fact that the
German political front in Italy
was unaccountably cold in the
meantime. I wasn't even given
a hearing."

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such a shrinkage, in his opinion. It
made a big difference, the small
dealer with pork at 25 cents, he said.

Mr. Hutchinson was asked by Mr.
Heney if there was any truth in state-
ment.

**Begin Inventory of
Army Clothing in City**

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The American
army now has its own military busi-
ness, tailor shop, and wholesale
concerns which have military uniforms,
overcoats, shirts, and other ac-
cessories were ordered yesterday by
Capt. Earl J. Zimmerman of the quar-
termasters corps to be sent to
the front line trenches.

"The clothing material will be com-
mandeered by the government and the
merchants will be given a fair reim-
bursement," Capt. Zimmerman esti-
mated that goods worth close to \$1,
000,000 would be secured.

"And no word was said," Mr. Heney
asked, "about the \$3,000,000 surplus
which evidence has shown went to
Prince and his associates?"

"Nothing," replied the witness.

"In other words," Commissioner
Mackay asked, "you were not told
that the melon was to be put on ice?"

"I didn't find that out until later,"
Martin answered.

Service Flags

For the Home, Office,
Church, Factory, Schools
and Fraternal Societies.

All Sizes—Wholesale Prices
Quick Delivery

CHICAGO TO HELP RESTORE REIMS AND CATHEDRAL

Committee Organizes to
Start Work as Soon
as Possible.

Restoration of Reims and its his-
toric cathedral is to be undertaken by
Chicago through a general committee
composed of men and women from all
walks of life. The selection of persons
to serve on this committee is to be
begun at once. This was decided upon
yesterday in a meeting of a tentative
committee of preparation.

These men are Charles L. Hutchinson,
Edward F. Dunne, Archibald
Freer, Richard T. Crane Jr., and Max
Pam. The meeting was held in the
offices of Mr. Pam.

Seek City's Support.

Support of the city of Chicago for
the enterprise of rebuilding Reims is
to be the first engagement of the com-
mittee. In a report of the proceedings
yesterday it is explained that a gen-
eral and comprehensive committee
should be organized from among
men and women of Chicago, repre-
senting every calling and every station
in life, regardless of life or creed, look-
ing to the achievement of this worthy
purpose as soon as the conditions per-
mit and justify.

"It was further decided that sug-
gestions of the members of the commit-
tee, and steps taken to ascertain that
men and women suggested and select-
ed for service have the willingness and
ability to serve, preparatory to activi-
ties at the appropriate time.

Reims Now Under Fire.

"At the moment Reims is still under
daily shell fire. When it is found prac-
tical and safe to proceed toward the
designed purpose, the general and com-
prehensive committee will be called
to meet for prompt and concrete
action."

ARMY RECORDS CONFIRM THROAT CUTTING STORY

New York, Dec. 28.—In view of pub-
lished statements attributed to Gen.
Harms, chief of staff of the army, to the
effect that while in France visiting
the American troops, he heard of an
incident being found with his throat cut
after the German raid, when an Ameri-
can battalion was in the front line
trenches, and that no such report had
reached the war department, the As-
sociated Press cabled its correspondent
in Paris for details as to the source of
the report.

Gen. James Hamilton Lewis, just
back from a personal visit to the camp
of the Illinois regiments, makes the
foregoing allegation. He is going to
Washington determined, he says, to
revolutionize the condition of affairs
and, if necessary, to precipitate a sep-
arate investigation of conditions.

Supplies Always Halted.

"I cannot mention names nor can I
enter into details at this time," Senator
Lewis said. "I can say only that our
men at Camp Logan are without
extra clothing, ammunition, and machine
guns. Supplies have been held up in
every instance, just before they were to
be turned over to our regiments, there
was a hitch and a transfer. Something
is rotten and I believe I know just
about the spot where responsibility
can be placed."

A Reply Just Received from the
correspondent says:

"In regard to the throat cutting
incident, I have an official commun-
ication to the troops from the general
commanding the division concerned.
A copy of the order is in my possession."

**WAR OFFICE
STARTS SURVEY
OF WARPLANTS**

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Spec-
ial]—Spurred on by congressional criti-
cism, the government has begun an
inventory of all the plants in the country
capable of producing munitions.

This is the first tangible result of
the military affairs inquiry, forced by
revelations nine months after the
United States entered the war, that
not only did the government lack of
munitions to supply the expeditionary
forces on the fighting line, but that
there was a shortage of artillery, machine
guns, rifles, and ammunition for
training purposes.

It is now announced that the gov-
ernment will take an inventory of all
the plants in the country capable of
producing munitions and whose output
in part, has been munitions.

**U. S. TAKES OVER
NIAGARA POWER**

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—The
war department today requisitioned all
the power being produced on the
American side of Niagara Falls to as-
sure an adequate supply of electricity
for factories in Buffalo and Niagara
Falls engaged in war work.

Contracts will not be dis-
turbed, it was officially stated, and
"relatively less essential" industries
whose electricity is curtailed probably
will be able to obtain current produced
by other than hydraulic power.

There will be no curtailment in
power being furnished public utilities
from the Niagara plants, it was offi-
cially stated.

**U. S. Consulate Destroyed
by Fire in Costa Rica**

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—De-
struction of the American consulate at
San Jose, Costa Rica, by fire today is
announced in state department cir-
cuitous. The fire swept an entire
block.

Service Flags</b

ALL OF CHICAGO RAILWAYS TO BE MADE INTO UNIT

McAdoo Names Five to
Help Him End Road
Tangle.

(Continued from first page.)

serving as counsel to the shipping board.

Mr. McAdoo said that he is not ready to announce the personnel of his organization, but it is persistently rumored that both Controller of the Currency John Skeaton Williams and Samuel Untermyer, the New York lawyer, will find places therein.

The director general reiterated today that the operation of the railroads will proceed exactly as hitherto until proposed changes are carefully worked out. It will require several months to complete the entire reorganization, the transformation being made gradually.

Roads Keep Present Status.

Mr. McAdoo emphatically asserted that the status of the roads will not be changed until it is determined that a change can be made for the better.

At the conference today Mr. McAdoo said that the director general of the war board to lay before him at the earliest possible day all the information bearing upon the present congested condition of freight and to work out some sort of a plan for its reduction, which will be submitted to him for action. The war board will be called upon to suggest remedies to meet the emergencies which have arisen in the shipment of war materials and other commodities which are essential to the welfare of the American public.

Upon the conditions prevailing at the railroad terminals affecting freight congestion Mr. McAdoo laid particular stress concerning the solution at the New York and New Jersey terminal, where the greatest amount of freight congestion has occurred, and he desires a report from him for he wishes to resume congestion even by temporary expedients before attempting comprehensive reorganization of the railroad system.

No Big Salary Cut.

Mr. McAdoo was emphatic in denouncing the stories that he intends to make sweeping cuts in the salaries of present railroad officials.

"Such reports," he said, "tend to create unrest in the country and make for lack of confidence in the stupendous undertaking which the government has assumed. It is only natural that such rumors can be affected they will be put into operation. But it is not my intention to run amuck in cutting down the salaries of officials of the railroads if by so doing it would decrease the efficiency of railroad management, which will be expected of each and every man connected with the actual operation of traffic."

He further again today that the power of the interstate commerce commission to fix rates will be superseded by the government's railroad director. He stated that before taking any action in such matters, however, he would advise with the members of that body in order to get the benefit of the information gathered by them.

Rail Men Pledge Help.

Cordial assurances were received by Mr. McAdoo from railroad men in all parts of the country today of their hearty cooperation to make government control of the carriers a complete success. He even stated that Mr. McAdoo will make his decision affecting the various phases of the transportation situation as rapidly as the exigencies of the occasion require, but it is not his intention to take any step that might alarm the country or concern financial unrest.

He feels that with the hearty cooperation of railroad officials and the general public a way can be found to relieve congested freight conditions

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ALL WAR FRONTS

PALESTINE FRONT

BRITISH.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—During Wednesday night four attacks were made by the enemy on our pickets at Ras El Tawil, three and one-half miles north of Jerusalem, and east of Bir Nebala, five miles northwest of Jerusalem. The pickets were driven in and several determined attacks followed, all of which were repulsed without loss of ground.

At Tham our troops on the left attacked against the right flank of the Turkish attack and gained ground east and northeast, penetrating to about two and one-half miles on a frontage of nine miles. The attack of the enemy was made with great determination and his losses were proportionately severe.

The British troops, both in defense and attack, showed the utmost gallantry and stanchness. Some German prisoners were taken.

AVIATION.

Our flying corps effectively attacked in the vicinity of Kukundra, six miles north of Jerusalem, enemy troops and transports with bombs and machine gun fire.

ITALIAN FRONT

ITALIAN.

ROME, Dec. 28.—In the Glidicaris and Lageria valleys enemy patrols were driven back. On the Asiago plateau to the west of Canovadi Sotto one of our companies surrounded the garrison of an enemy advanced post, capturing an officer, twenty-six men, and a machine gun. Between the Asiago and Canovadi our troops rallied the enemy line, bringing back an officer and thirty-six men.

A powerful squadron of Caproni airplanes was sent against large hostile forces in the Ronchi valley and bombarded them with satisfactory results.

From the Brenta to the coast there were only artillery actions. Our medium gunners shelled an aviation camp in the vicinity of Conegliano, compelling the enemy to evacuate it. Heavy trench mortar fire brought to bear on the Zenson bend destroyed four foot bridges which had been thrown across by the enemy at the rear of the bend.

GERMAN.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Throughout the day there was increased artillery fire on the Asiago plateau and the fighting was lively on the east bank of the Mouse. East of Lunville reconnoitering detachments brought in a number of prisoners from French trenches.

GERMAN.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—[Delayed.]—During the last forty-eight hours there has been little activity on the Belgian front. During the night of Dec. 26-27 the artillery fighting was rather intense in the Dixmude sector.

BRITISH.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—[Delayed.]—During the last forty-eight hours there has been little activity on the Belgian front. During the night of Dec. 26-27 the artillery fighting was rather intense in the Dixmude sector.

FRENCH FRONT

FRENCH.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Hostile artillery was active during the night of Dec. 26-27 on points south of the Armes-Cambrai road and in the neighborhood of Lens. Increased activity also was shown in the Ypres sector, particularly in the neighborhood of the Polygon wood.

Passchendaele, and Langemarck.

AVIATION.

Snowstorms on Thursday again

BRITISH ADVANCE IN PALESTINE



RAILROAD HEADS PLEDGE ALL AID TO U. S. CONTROL

Great Financial Saving Is Predicted; Variety of Comment.

Saving of Millions.

Francis A. Bonner of the bureau of railroad news bureau, maintained by the Chicago railroads, will say in the next issue of the "Business and Transportation World" that there is a possibility of 200,000 railroad officers being out of work and also 1,000,000 railroad men, due to the elimination of competition.

That large economies of operation will be accomplished.

Vessels on the great lakes independently owned will not be affected, in the opinion of Levy Mayer, general counsel of the Great Lakes Transit company, inasmuch as the proclamation refers only to railroads and steamship lines controlled by the railroads.

Eric Pledges Support.

The railroads of the nation, through their responsible heads, made plain yesterday that all roads will do their utmost in the way of cooperation to make government control a success.

That large economies of operation will

result seems the general opinion.

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The cooperation which railroads will offer the government is evidenced by a telegram addressed to all officers and employees of the Erie road by F. D. Underwood, its president, which says the president's action "clearly portrayed his purpose of using the roads as an efficient weapon against the enemies of the nation."

He invokes the hearty cooperation of all employees, dispelling rumors that the change may lead to the disadvantage of the men and insists that "the terms and conditions of your service are not disturbed."

Eric P. Flood, general organizer for the A. F. of L., refused to comment upon the situation further than to say that "organized labor will continue to stand by the government as it has done since the beginning of the war."

In like vein, Harry P. Kurrle, president of the Monon, said last night: "We are good soldiers, and I wired

Secretary McAdoo today that the officers and employees of the Monon are ready and willing to cooperate with him and give him our best efforts, to the end that anything he desires may be accomplished."

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HEALEY BATTLES STATE ON STAND TO ESCAPE CELL

Ex-Chief, Under Cross-Fire by Prosecution, "Forgets."

Charles C. Healey, former chief of police, fought the battle of his life yesterday afternoon from the witness chair in Judge Joseph Sabath's court, when he is on trial charged with grafting.

Under a relentless fire of cross-examination for more than two hours at the hands of Judge Elect Frank Johnston Jr., in charge of the prosecution, the former chief was forced time after time to take refuge behind a faulty memory. Several of his statements were directly contradicted by old news reports and copies of Chicago directories.

Among remarkable statements made by the witness was that he had no recollection of what business he was engaged in during the years from 1880 to 1883, inclusive, except that for two months of that period he had operated a detective agency.

Attorneys Clash.

The prosecution's examination of the former head of the police department marked the bitterest contest of the long trial. During most of the afternoon Attorney Clarence S. Darrow was on his feet ready to rush to the defense of his client and Attorney John J. Healey jumped to his feet with frequency to interpose objections to Mr. Johnston's questions.

Healey's cross-examination was adjourned for the day. Mr. Johnston adjourned and sent only well started in his cross-examination and it is unlikely he will be able to finish with the witness before Monday.

Mr. Healey's direct examination lasted nearly through the morning. The final hours of his own story were given over to an explanation of his action as chief of police. He denied all responsibility for his acts as chief which have been used as evidence in the case against him. He pictured himself as a figurehead controlled at every turn by Mayor Thompson and city administration politicians.

Putts Up to Mayor.

He declared the mayor ordered the shift of Lieuts. Fitzgerald and Shoemaker over his own protests and that the mayor ordered the restoration of the saloon license of Isador Levin's notorious black belt cafe, the Panama.

When informed of these charges later Mr. Thompson's only reply was: "I don't know."

The fight of the defense attorneys to protect their client on cross-examination began before Mr. Johnston started his preliminary questioning. They were warned that he intended to go into certain incidents of the chief's former life of an alleged criminal nature. After a long argument Judge Healey ruled that the state might not query the witness directly upon these matters.

None of the testimony of the day affected either of Mr. Healey's codefendants, Detective Sergeant Stephen J. Barry and W. R. Skidmore, and upon motion of their attorney, Charles E. Epstein, Judge Sabath remanded the men to Northwestern railroad.

In the cross-examination, Mr. Johnston sought early to make the witness admit he had been engaged in the business of private detective.

Doesn't Recall Business.

"Where did you live and in what business were you engaged in 1881?" asked Mr. Johnston.

"I lived in Fulton street. I don't recall what my business was then," was the reply.

"What business were you engaged in 1882?" A.—"I don't recall."

"Where did you live? A.—I lived in Fulton street or Park avenue."

"Isn't it a fact that in 1881 you were engaged in the detective business?" A.—"That may possibly be true."

"Where was your business? A.—On Washington street between La Salle street and Fifth avenue. I know it was in '81 or '82 I was in the detective business for about two months."

"Isn't it a fact you were in the detective business in 1882?" A.—"I can't recall the year—it was '81, or '82, or '83."

"Weren't you engaged in the detective business nearly two years in 1881 and 1882? A.—I was not."

City Directory Cited.

Mr. Johnston then showed the witness a Chicago city directory of 1882 that showed Mr. Healey as a detective residing at 898 Fulton street. A city directory for 1881 showed Mr. Healey as a detective residing at 896 Fulton street.

"Does that refresh your recollection?" asked Mr. Johnston.

"No, sir, it does not," the witness answered.

"Do you now state you were not in the detective business during that period of time?" A.—"No, sir, I was not."

"What business were you engaged in 1880? A.—"I do not recall. Q.—Have you no idea at all?" A.—"No."

"Where did you live? A.—Either on Fulton street or Park avenue."

"Did you ever live at 210 Walnut street? A.—I can't recall I ever did. I lived on Fulton street, Park avenue, Indiana avenue, and Milwaukee avenue."

The city directory for 1880 showed Mr. Healey as a detective, residing at 210 Walnut street. The witness said, after reading, that his recollection was not perfect. Asked again about his business during the years from 1881 to 1883, Mr. Healey said his recollection was that he was in the insurance soliciting business except for two months in the detective business.

Objection Overruled.

Attorney Healey objected to further questions concerning what the city directory showed. He declared that he was overruled. When shown his name as manager of the Metropolitan Detective Agency at 162 Washington street, the

DON'T GO ABOVE 70 DEGREES

Fuel Administration Makes Ruling as Coal Saving Measure.

Government Order Save Coal

no room in this building to be heated above

70

Order No. 15 December 19, 1917.

To the People of Cook County, Illinois:

As a conservation measure for the purpose of relieving the present coal shortage and scarcity, to assist in relieving the congested condition in the market, the Fuel Administration, of the city of Chicago, Illinois, of fuel for heating purposes in office buildings, stores, theatres, factories, flats, residences, and all other structures, has issued an order to maintain in all such buildings structures, a temperature of not to exceed seventy degrees F. in all rooms, except where a physician where in special instances it is necessary to maintain a higher temperature.

This order is made effective immediately and will remain in force until January 1, 1918, unless sooner withdrawn, and it is important that this order shall meet with the full cooperation of all.

COOK COUNTY FUEL ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE
By RAYMOND E. DURHAM, Chairman

Approved by Attorney
LEVY MAYES, General Counsel
for the Fuel Administration
of the State of Illinois.

Read every word of this order

Turn off radiators in all rooms not in actual use.

Ventilate properly but do not waste heat.

Waste of light is waste of fuel.

Turn out lights not in use.

Do not waste hot water. Every gallon wasted wastes so much fuel.

Placards announcing that the temperature in buildings is not to be permitted to go above seventy degrees were distributed yesterday by representatives of the Building Managers' association. The ruling is intended as a coal saving measure and applies to all hotels, office buildings, apartments, stores, residences, and other structures. The announcement is signed by John E. Williams and Raymond E. Durham of the fuel administration.

Managers of buildings contend

that the majority of structures are overheated and that they would be more healthful if a greater humidity and a lower temperature were maintained. It is expected that the saving of coal as a result of the plan will be enormous.

Mr. Durham, who is chairman of the Cook county committee of the fuel administration, said yesterday that the cold weather and snow have slowed up movement of coal, but that the delay has not yet been noticed in Chicago.

Mr. Healey's direct examination lasted nearly through the morning. The final hours of his own story were given over to an explanation of his action as chief of police. He pictured himself as a figurehead controlled at every turn by Mayor Thompson and city administration politicians.

It is the opinion of the defense

that the mayor ordered the shift of Lieuts. Fitzgerald and Shoemaker over his own protests and that the mayor ordered the restoration of the saloon license of Isador Levin's notorious black belt cafe, the Panama.

When informed of these charges later Mr. Thompson's only reply was: "I don't know."

The fight of the defense attorneys to protect their client on cross-examination began before Mr. Johnston started his preliminary questioning. They were warned that he intended to go into certain incidents of the chief's former life of an alleged criminal nature. After a long argument Judge Healey ruled that the state might not query the witness directly upon these matters.

None of the testimony of the day affected either of Mr. Healey's codefendants, Detective Sergeant Stephen J. Barry and W. R. Skidmore, and upon motion of their attorney, Charles E. Epstein, Judge Sabath remanded the men to Northwestern railroad.

In the cross-examination, Mr. Johnston sought early to make the witness admit he had been engaged in the business of private detective.

Doesn't Recall Business.

"Where did you live and in what business were you engaged in 1881?" asked Mr. Johnston.

"I lived in Fulton street. I don't recall what my business was then," was the reply.

"What business were you engaged in 1882?" A.—"I don't recall."

"Where did you live? A.—I lived in Fulton street or Park avenue."

"Isn't it a fact that in 1881 you were engaged in the detective business?" A.—"That may possibly be true."

"Where was your business? A.—On Washington street between La Salle street and Fifth avenue. I know it was in '81 or '82 I was in the detective business for about two months."

"Isn't it a fact you were in the detective business in 1882?" A.—"I can't recall the year—it was '81, or '82, or '83."

"Weren't you engaged in the detective business nearly two years in 1881 and 1882? A.—I was not."

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Objection Overruled.

Attorney Healey objected to further

READ THIS AND LEARN HOW YOU CAN KEEP WARM

State Council Gives Tips on Economy of Fuel.

OBLIGING HOTELS BAND TO 'MAKE POLICE LAY OFF'

'Gotta Get to th' City Hall,' Is Slogan of Vice Raidees.

With the testimony of Tom Costello still hot in the pan and sizzling with exposés of how disorderly hotels operate with payments for "protection," the keepers of fifty or more tainted hostleries met in a secret session in the Corinthian room of the Masonic temple yesterday to discuss ways and means of making the police "lay off."

The digest was compiled with especial reference to weather conditions and fuel supply of Illinois. Under the caption "Save Coal" is contained this:

"Coal is scarce and costly. Conservation of fuel is desirable at any time; at present it is obligatory. When you buy a ton of coal you buy the equivalent of so much heat, the exact amount depending upon the character of the coal purchased."

"If the majority of the rooms of a building are to be heated, use a single furnace, heater or boiler, requiring one fire and one chimney, instead of a number of stoves with several chimneys."

"All classes of heaters should have the following dampers or their equivalents: Draft damper in ash pit, a check damper in smoke connection, and cross damper on the heater side of the check damper."

"The fire box: It is necessary to have the fire box or space above the grate large enough to hold not only the coal burned between firing periods, but also enough extra coal to kindle the next fuel charge very rapidly."

"The smoke pipe: The smoke pipe should run as straight as possible from heater to chimney and should have a decided upward slope toward the chimney. It should have a covering of at least three ply asbestos paper. The chimney flue is probably the most important single item in the heating system, and the care of the chimney flue should run straight up from the basement without offsets, to a point at least two feet above the highest part of the building or surrounding objects."

"No system of heating can be economical unless a careful inspection of the building is made and every precaution taken to prevent the entrance or leakage of cold air around windows and doors, especially those on the windward side."

"Fire Frequently."

"Fuel available: While anthracite, eastern bituminous coals, Pocahontas, and coke are normally available for household use in the central west, present conditions make these fuels expensive and difficult to get. The fuel available at present for use in Illinois comes largely from the mines of Illinois, western Kentucky, and Indiana."

"Bituminous coal can be used in such manner that the gases arising from the fresh fuel may be burned. This can be accomplished by the alternate or coking method of firing, in which fresh fuel is applied only to a portion of the fuel bed, while the remainder presents a glowing hot surface, or, more effectively, by the use of the so-called 'two-zone' or 'fire arch' heaters of boilers designed especially for the use of bituminous coal."

"Uniform Temperature."

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The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 19, 1847.

REGISTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 5, 1868, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL. UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1917.

Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong?" —Stephen Decatur.

THE GREAT AMERICAN MYTH—THE ARMED SPRINGER.

The New Republic, which represents the operation of intellectualism upon muddled affairs, indulges the advocates of universal military training in the privilege of "carrying on their propaganda."

1—They must not hamper the government in its immediate business of carrying on the war.

2—They must not charge with pacifism an administration which has assumed responsibility for the war.

3—They do not know whether the country is ready to accept the principle of universal service or not.

4—They must remember that there would be enormous labor in devising a suitable plan.

5—They must remember that it is to be decided whether the United States wants the Swiss, French, or Prussian plan.

6—They must remember that, "after all there is no reason for feverish haste in deciding the question. The security of the country against invasion is already assured for some years to come by the trained men our present armies are providing."

A book reviewer in the New Republic rebukes an author for "holding up by the tail." The type of intellectualism represented by the indulgent granted advocates of universal military training not only has this subject by the tail, but is holding its own nose with the other hand and with closed eyes and vexed brow is registering dire distress.

1—The government would not be hampered in its immediate business of carrying on the war. It would be helped. It hampered itself by doing nothing during the years granted for preparation. It will continue to hamper itself. No one knows how long the war will last, but every one knows that all the soldiers it possibly could require of the United States can be furnished year by year, with minimum expense and minimum disturbance, by adopting the full principle of universal service now, as a war measure and a peace measure.

2—We do not charge pacifism with being unwilling to assume responsibility for war. We charge that it is unwilling to be waging war. It never is able to prevent war. It does prevent rational preparation for war. It is unwilling to be able to do what it finally assumes responsibility for doing. Pacifism will always fight. It never will be able to fight.

3—The people of the country did not say whether they were willing to accept the war or not. They did not say whether they wanted the selective draft. There has been no determination of their desire to take a bad method of applying universal service. The point of scrupulous punctiliousness seems to be whether, they having accepted a war without a referendum and having accepted an unfair method of universal service without a referendum, it would be dealing squarely with them to give them a fair application of universal service and a real preventive of war—without a referendum.

4—The enormous labor of devising a bad plan of universal service, which took men of various ages and various degrees of responsibility, with no regard for the injustice of taking a family man of 30 years and allowing an idle youth of 20 to escape, was accomplished. The cantonnements are built, the districts are laid out, the machinery of conscription exists, the supplies are being furnished. The only necessity is, by one flash of common sense, to call all the physically fit young men of 19 into training.

5—The Prussian plan could not fit the United States. We are not Prussians. The French and Swiss plans were designed to meet French and Swiss requirements. The minimum of the American plan is represented in the Chamberlain bill—six months of training.

6—We have here—"after all there is no reason for feverish haste"—an old friend in new clothes. The feeling in observing him is one of reverence. So old in fact, so young in vitality. Indomitable falacy, discovered in motley only to change instantaneously to the sober garments of reason and be discovered in motley again.

This is our old friend, the "Armed Springer," dressed up in another suit. When, if ever, will it be understood by Americans that an army is an organization and not a collection of men? That a nation without an organization has no army? That the fact that men who have seen service are scattered over the United States does not give it an army?

We are about to dream again. If we do not get universal service now we shall go to sleep again. We shall tell ourselves that we have hundreds of thousands of trained men. We shall sleep in the bed of this delusion. We shall throw away the organization we are building up. We shall scrap the equipment and destroy the training camps. We shall discard the mechanics. We shall rest protected again by the Armed Springer.

Already, as the New Republic shows, it is back with us, armed cap-a-pie in the fabric of our dreams. He is the reason for feverish haste. His counsels will prevail if reason does not get the better of him now when the nation is full of experience.

The hour has struck. The nation is getting its camps and its equipment. It has a start on the system. It needs trained men. It will continue to need trained men. They will fight its war and keep its peace.

It will get its soldiers now or it will lapse again into belief in the Armed Springer, the mythical champion of a credulous people.

THE PAROLE LAW.

The way of the transgressor is said to be hard, but the author of the statement would certainly have to make certain reservations in the case of Illinois. If the criminal is unlucky enough to get caught in the first place, there is still a fair chance of obtaining freedom from the courts; but if he is convicted he need not be despondent—the walls of Joliet are by no means insuperable for a man of initiative and energy. In any event he can have

recourse to that benign institution known as the parole law; even murderers have been known to work the strings to freedom after three brief years of incarceration. The pursuit of a criminal vocation is thus rendered comparatively free from those objectionable features which often surround it.

Inasmuch as public safety is not in the least compatible with a protected industry of this kind, we sympathize with Mr. Heyne's efforts to bring about a modification of the parole law.

A GERMAN PEACE.

The Bolshevik leaders accept the terms of peace offered by Count Czernin our inclination to classify them as fanatics rather than as agents of Germany will be considerably weakened. The Austrian premier's outline is perhaps compatible with an immediate peace with Russia, but certainly not with her allies, unless they are ready to acknowledge defeat and accept the erection in central Europe of a huge Germanic power. None of the principles of which Lenin and Trotsky are always talking would be established by such a peace, but the policy of profitable war making or militarism would be.

Cause Czernin's terms amount to this: Clauses 1 and 2—Belgium will not be annexed, nor Luxembourg, nor northern France, Serbia, or Roumania. Neither will the political independence of any of these territories be abolished. Clauses 3 and 4—The subjection of nationalities not having independence before the war or the political rights of minorities in existing systems are not subjects for international arrangement. That is, the protection of the lives or interests or advancement of the aspirations of Armenians, Poles, Roumanians, Jugoslavs, Italians, etc., must be left respectively to Turkey and Austria-Hungary. Clause 5—There will be no reparation for destruction in Belgium, northern France, Italy, and Serbia, although there may be discussion with the belliegards of the fund for compensatory indemnity to be contributed by all belliegards. Clause 6—German colonies are to be restored to her without reference to the wishes of their inhabitants, which are dogmatically assumed to be favorable to German retention.

These, of course, are merely the terms of a victor whose victory is nevertheless of a degree which prevents extortive terms. They would leave Germany weakened by the efforts of war, like her allies, but stronger than ever before in potentialities and facing confidently a future of continued aggression. With Russia distracted, divided, and dominated by pacifist socialism, France exhausted, and Belgium penetrated and controlled, Austria-Hungary intact, with English sea power modified by the submarine and her financial resources burdened with debt, Germany could look forward from the threshold of such a peace with no regrets for the present ordeal and with high hopes of eventually attaining that world power which her ruling class has so long dreamed.

If Count Czernin's terms are a step toward peace he will have to lengthen his stride before the allies or America can take him seriously.

However, there is a good deal of reason in the suggestion by some of the British journals that the allied governments prevent a misinterpretation in Russia or Germany of the allied attitude toward peace by a definite and emphatic response.

Old Staff. *Show Your Postage.*
Laundry sign: "Don't kill your wife. Let us do your dirty work."

Knitting parades on "My Rosary." Christian Girl.

In ambling through the files of the *Line* we hit on this prognostication, in May, 1914:

"In advising his objects to quit drinking the *Car* Russia is trifling with his luck. If they are not to be won, he will begin thinking, and bang! will go autoracery."

Consideration of present conditions leads us to wonder whether, as between drinking and thinking, drinking may not be the lesser evil.

Witter Bysshe, an Appreciation.

(From the *Porcupine*.)

Mr. Bysshe sprang from Brooklyn, the Athens of Patchogue, and famous for its unequalled sleeping accommodations, which include the innumerable houses of worship in which people ask the Divine blessing on what they haven't got and give thanks for what they never receive. The ceaseless murmur of Beaches scandal discussion soothed the embryo bard's infant slumbers until he was old enough to take part in that king of outdoor sports, the pit of the stomach pains of caries of the spine, and the leg pains of locomotor ataxia. In these conditions pressure on the spine will sometimes reveal local tenderness and close examination in caries will show deformity.

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The story told on the witness stand by Col. Isaac N. Lewis makes it the duty of the senate committee on military affairs to conduct a thorough and exhaustive investigation of whatever it is that is the matter with the ordnance bureau. It should go to the bottom. It should dissipate the fog of doubt that now hangs heavily over that bureau and bring up what is under it. In time of peace it is not well that important army improvements should be delayed or stopped because of personal feeling, but a sure war, and above all at this moment, such a state of affairs would be criminal. We can put up with it in time of peace; in fact, we have put up with it in time of war, and stand in the way of our equipping our soldiers with weapons for perhaps a year to come, then prejudices and personal feeling cease to be merely censorable. Of course it will be denied, it is denied, that the failure to adopt the Lewis gun is due to personal feeling. But the circumstantial evidence does not favor the denial. Merely to select one incident, it is extraordinary that when Col. Lewis sent two checks for \$17,500 to the war department, representing what he had received on guns made for the British government and diverted to the United States, that war department deposited the checks but would not even write him a letter of acknowledgment of his service. Besides, Gen. Crozier's previous denials do not inspire faith in future ones. Why did he say, as did he tell Lewis that had offered the gun to his government free of royalty?

The question is whether we are to send a million men to France when, according to Lewis' testimony, they can be properly armed for a year. There is no doubt that they could be armed if his gun were accepted. The British and French would have done for it; they used 70,000 in the last drive. The ordnance bureau, that is to say, Gen. Crozier, maintains that it is not good enough. It was good enough for the British and French.

It is not easy to say precisely what Mr. Bysshe's true subtext in what he has chosen for his life-work. In my mind his dominant talents are in the making of verses and canny shrewdness in the selling, both of which are conspicuously revealed in these lines:

"I hear his claws in the bark
Crawling up the tree of life—
I throw him all I have."

Mark well the poet's reticence in not adding "And he carried in the ice," or "He never split the wood," as a bard of lesser self-control would have done for the sale of further emolument. The fact that this gem was printed in *The New Republic* shows that he knew how to sell it.

The Kaiser were quite sure of his mailed fist and shining sword, he would be sending up hot air balloons?

A NORTHWESTERN train ran down an Immortal at Franklin Grove on Thursday. His name was Solen Sunday.

The Second Post.

(Dish of the Month Over There.)

"Will you write to E. L. T. and tell him that Father Stedman is the meanest scoundrel of Co. D, 31st Indiana regiment? Q. M. C. N. A.? He might be interested."

A WELL-KNOWN poet of the Lake Front school, Charles L. Domine, Bard of East Bay, has issued another priceless collection of "Gems." Here is the first stanza of "The Building of the Custer Cantonment":

During the month of August, 1817.

As a common laborer at the cantonment I was seen. My tag was 875, bunk house 16, cot 102. I attended many Y. M. C. A. meetings, too.

The foregoing is conceived in the same mood as "Our Country's Father," by the Poet Alloway, which delighted readers of this column a few years ago.

This too, had a memorable first stanza, to wit:

In the year 1817, on the banks of the Potowmac, fair John Washington, a man of English parentage, set up his tent. As a common laborer at the cantonment I was seen. My tag was 875, bunk house 16, cot 102.

They will not turn out a Browning gun from any factory in America in ten months from today.

But Col. Lewis is an interested witness, a rival inventor, embittered, too, by a long course of persecution, insolence, and bureaucratic mighliness. Very well; but we do not have to take his word. Investigate it; but investigate it to the very bottom. There is no excuse and there will be no tolerance for half measures. The American people have been stirred by the suspicion that a disaster in war has been invited through bureaucratic pride of opinion and dilatoriness of method. Until that suspicion is laid there will be no patience with perfunctory inquiry. We do not have to take Lewis' word; but he has pointed to enough strange and unexplained things, to enough mysteries, to enough suspicious circumstances, not only to warrant but to compel the most searching inquiry that can be made. The digging should be done with a trowel but with a spade.

Well, We Saw It! Here Three Years Ago.

Sir: The one about the Père Marquette cabin being "cause unknown," is old stuff. Nat W.H. sprung it last year.

H. R. H.

IN the dog days headline writers are fond of "selling" citizens with the heat. Why not "sell" them with a blizzard?

ELECTED Director of Cramps.—The Tribune.

"Why," queries G. C., "was Doc Evans passed by? You can keep the change out of this winter."

E. L. T.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1917.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the guips fall where they may.

IT is a frequent conjecture that German diplomacy is maneuvering to put the ends of continuing the war on the Allies. What difference will it make, in the long run or the short run? The present generation knows the circumstances, and nothing it can say will influence the judgment of generations yet to be. Nor need we concern ourselves over that judgment for we know that it will be as exact as is our judgment of the past. There is a possibility that meteorology may some day become an exact science, but there is no such hope for history. Hope, did we say? Fear, rather?

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Count Czernin's terms amount to this: Clauses 1 and 2—Belgium will not be annexed, nor Luxembourg, nor northern France, Serbia, or Roumania. Neither will the political independence of any of these territories be abolished. Clauses 3 and 4—The subjection of nationalities not having independence before the war or the political rights of minorities in existing systems are not subjects for international arrangement. That is, the protection of the lives or interests or advancement of the aspirations of Armenians, Poles, Roumanians, Jugoslavs, Italians, etc., must be left respectively to Turkey and Austria-Hungary.

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CUT OFF ANOTHER MILLION IN CITY ECONOMY PLAN

But Council Won't O. K. It Till It Learns What Jobs Go.

Before the city council will approve the retrenchment program recommended by the council finance committee, the latter must show exactly how many jobs are to be dispensed with.

The was indicated at yesterday's meeting of the council, when the retrenchment plan was offered. Ald. John A. Richert, chairman of the committee, asked for immediate consideration, but this was denied, the council agreeing to meet again on Monday morning to make up the 1918 preliminary budget.

On Thursday night the committee recommended cuts of \$2,359,191 from the departmental appropriations for this year. The committee added \$1,145,200 to this yesterday, making a total of \$4,473,111 less than the 1917 appropriation. If the council approves, this will be the basis for the operation of departments pending the making up of the regular budget.

Statement by Prosecutor.
In a statement issued here District Attorney Kennerly tells of the baroness as follows:

"She claimed she was born in America and that her maiden name was Pickhardt. She stated that her father was of German birth but claimed he had been naturalized. However, she could not furnish information as to when and where the naturalization papers were secured.

"At the age of 22 she married Charles W. Shope, a wine and liquor merchant of New York. Shope died in 1902, leaving her with two children. About eight or nine months after her husband's death she went abroad and resided for a short time in France, Italy, Naples, Rome, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cologne, and Berlin. She made occasional visits to the United States.

"In 1904 she married Baron von Kolberg of Prussian nobility, with the rank of Lieutenant in the German army, then stationed with his regiment, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the baroness paying all the bills.

Meets Baravian Officer.
Although Chief of Police Schuetter refused to agree to it, the committee ordered him to cut \$800,000 in his department. It was estimated that this could be done by the abandonment of twelve police stations, at a yearly saving of \$170,000. Proposed vacances of one day a month for all members of the department will save \$80,000, and placing superannuated members of the department on the pension list will save \$30,000.

"We need 2,000 additional policemen now," said Chief Schuetter. "I don't want to assume the responsibility for conditions if I have to lay off a lot of men."

Judge Orders Retrenchment.
Judge W. F. D. of the Municipal court met last night to consider the request of the aldermen for retrenchment in the city's appropriation.

Asks Increase for Some.
As soon as the council convened Ald. John Toman, offered a resolution asking that city employees who receive less than \$1,500 a year be given a 15 per cent increase in salaries. This was referred to the finance committee.

The council then took up the finance committee's recommendation that all employees who are married will work eight hours a day, with no yearly vacation with pay or sick leaves. Action on this was deferred to the next meeting after considerable opposition to this had arisen.

"This is unfair," said Ald. Toman. "City employees now work for starvation wages."

After several other aldermen had spoken against the motion, action was deferred.

Resolutions were adopted asking the federal government to replace police now guarding the stockyards and other places on government orders with soldiers. If this was done the city would have about 600 more police men for general work.

\$10,000 for Snow Removal.
There was quite an argument over a move to appropriate \$10,000 for snow removal in the First ward. Several aldermen said this was to be taken out of their regular fund. After Committee of Public Works Board had made a talk the order was passed.

The gas, oil, and electric light committee was authorized to look into the request of the electrical department for changes in the fire alarm system.

NOT SO EXTRAVAGANT
Dec. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune has been a good deal at \$7 a plate dinner Mr. T. M. in Chicago. At the announcement of that dinner suggestion of The Tribune it was unwarranted to make the menu was published to me as better than at any good cafeteria and I thought the menu must have gone for all, or some other purpose on the menu. Mr. T. M. is a number of asso- ciate stenographers, with his fitted up as his was, when traveling almost home office. When Mr. T. M. not work for the public, he receives a large sum of money for his services, more than they pay him. His recommendation of the late Mr. Vanderlip of the wastefulness.

NORMAL
NOW TO SAY LIGHT.
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JOFFRE TO BE IMMORTAL
of the French Academy

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Marshal Joffre soon is to become one of the immortals of the French academy. This became known after yesterday's session of the academy, when the following announcement was made:

"The French academy, having been sound on the subject of the candidature of Marshal Joffre, will show itself happy to receive in its bosom the glorious victor of the Marne."

LARSON
Military
BOOTS

Make an Ideal Gift for That Officer, Relative or Friend

Until Jan. 15th, 1918, pay me only \$20 for a pair of my regular \$25 boots. Patriotism and appreciation of the business which has come to me from men who have secured commissions have prompted me to extend my Christmas greetings in this manner.

The officers need at least three pairs of boots.

Win their lasting appreciation by making them gifts of a pair of dress or service boots made and fitted by me.

Remember, This Offer Expires

Jan. 15th, 1918.

MARTIN LARSON

Chicago's Leading Boot & Shoe Specialist

369 W. Madison St.

At the Bridge

JOHN T. SHAWNE & CO.

Palmer House Corner

JOHN T

MEN AT ROCKFORD WARMLY CLAD, IS OFFICIAL REPORT

**Kenneth States Every Man
Is Provided with
Woolens.**

BY PARKE BROWN.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.] An official report that the men of Camp Grant are not suffering for want of warm clothing has been forwarded to Washington.

It is the reply of Brig. Gen. Lyman W. V. Kenyon to the inquiry directed by the senate committee on military affairs in an effort to determine just how many men in the army are with overcoats, woolen suits, or woolen stockings.

The figures have not been made public here. But inquiry among the numerous organizations in camp indicates the senators will be informed that every man here has a winter overcoat, underclothing, and all or part of a woolen suit.

There is a shortage in blouses, but it is reported that less than 700 men of the 18,000 now in camp are minus this part of their equipment.

Men Are Comfortable.

This is the situation as the second bitter cold snap of the winter is setting in. The thermometer registered 4 below this morning and a biting north wind that late in the afternoon kept snow flurries whirling about the camp.

Thanks largely to the gifts of hundreds of helmets and mufflers since the last zero spell, there were few frostbites reported. Work on the rifle range was discontinued, but long hikes—such as a twenty mile one by the Three Hundred and Forty-third Infantry—brought out of men their daily allowance of fresh air.

The men didn't mind the cold half so much as the announcement that the remainder of the first draft will not be called into service until after Feb. 15. They had been praying that the Eighty-sixth division would be filled up speedily so that its training for overseas work might be rushed to completion.

Dynamite No Plot.

The camp authorities refuse to believe that the blowing up of a Rockford residence and the discovery of a piece of dynamite in a load of coal consigned to the Rockford hospital were the results of attempts to hurt its big heating plants. Official inquiry was made by the home of W. A. Ogden was blown up to steam when formed in an improperly drained hot water plant. Coal men believe that the dynamite in the hospital coal was part of an undischarged blast from the mine.

Former President Taft will be the first speaker of speakers on patriotic topics in the big Y. M. C. A. auditorium. He will speak there Sunday and Monday.

The first officers' regimental ball given in camp was that of the Three Hundred and Forty-second Infantry, held tonight in the barracks of a company of enlisted men.

**HOTELS WANT
PERMITS TO SELL
THRIFT STAMPS**

Various Chicago hotels have applied for permits to sell thrift and war savings stamps. One suggestion is that guests may use them for tips for waiters. Among the hotels which have applied for agencies are the Blackstone, Brevort, Grant, De Jonghe's, Bismarck, and Atlantic.

Chairman George A. McKinlock of the war savings campaign announced that 200 high school cadets will canvas the loop today in a campaign to buy stamps and help wallops the kaiser."

NEVER SAY "DYE" - SAY RIT

Washes and Dyes Instantly
RIT
Beware of
Imitations
No Boiling—Fast Colors
10c
Don't use Crepe Paper, Red
Ink or imitations of RIT.
For best results—ask for
RIT.
Will Not Stain Hands Nor Injure Fabric

NEVER SAY "DYE" - SAY RIT

**Sunday Funerals
To Be Discontinued**

Due to existing war conditions we are forced to take a definite stand for the abolishing of Sunday funerals. It is almost impossible to secure motor equipments for funerals in any immediate locality which makes it necessary that they come from a great distance, resulting in waste of fuel, time and money. The motor mechanics are now in service for their country and have great difficulty in getting Motor Livemans.

The men of our chauffeurs now employed are compelled to work seven days in the week, and in order to relieve congestion are compelled to make two trips, greatly impairing the safety of public and passengers in our cars.

On Dec. 26, after January 1st, 1918, the Chicago Motor Livemans' Association will be discontinuing funerals or other services for Sunday burials (contingent or shipping cases excepted) in order that our employees may have a day for rest and recreation.

Our movement is highly endorsed by clergymen, cemeteries and other organizations, and the general public, as we have their interest and safety in mind, and the welfare of our employees.

This change in policy will not affect our employees in their salary, but will shorten their hours.

Chicago Undertakers' Association
P. J. CUMMING, President
Chicago Motor Livemans' Association
F. M. JOHNS, President
N. C. HARTIG, Secretary

CANDIDATES FOR SHOULDER BARS

Some of Men at Rockford Camp Named for Third Officers' Reserve Camp.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., Dec. 28.
[Special]—The list of 305 enlisted men who will be admitted to the third officers' training camp which opens here on Jan. 5, was completed tonight by the board of officers headed by Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Hickman.

Earlier in the day approximately one-half of the list was made public. Requests for the remainder of the names for publication was refused to night.

The names made public earlier in the day were the following:

88TH DIVISION:

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT—Sergeant Major George D. Smith.

HEADQUARTERS TROOP —Sergt. Paul Crissey, Corporal David C. Page.

311ST MACHINE GUN BATTALION:

HEADQUARTERS—Private Walter D. Krupke.

COMPANY A—First Sergeant Raymond S. Hallow, subject to future examination.

COMPANY B—First Sergeant Leo D. Lewis, Sergt. John M. Fergo.

COMPANY C—Sergt. Perry F. Gifford, Sergt. Donald C. Brown.

COMPANY D—First Sergeant Fred M. Cox, Stable Sergeant Archibald Brindridge.

111ST INFANTRY BRIGADE:

HEADQUARTERS—Regimental Sergeant Major Thomas E. Torgerson.

311ST INFANTRY REGIMENT:

Regimental Sergeant Major Max S. Sickle, Battalion Sergeant Major John F. Prahl, Battalion Sergeant Major Wesley H. Mouton, Battalion Sergeant Major Leo Lowe, Corporal Rufus S. Pfeifer.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY—Corporal Otto E. Krause.

SUPPLY COMPANY—Sergt. Robert W. McLure.

COMPANY A—Sergt. Le Roy Peterson, Private Caspar Wald Cox.

COMPANY B—Sergt. Raymond Matson, Sergt. George H. Haugen.

COMPANY C—Sergt. Clyde Marsh, Sergt. Edward H. Olson.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY—Corporal C. R. McElroy.

SUPPLY COMPANY—Sergt. Robert W. McLure.

111ST INFANTRY BRIGADE:

HEADQUARTERS—Sergt. Maj. George S. McGrath.

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111ST INFANTRY BRIGADE:

NOW!

U.S. WILL SETTLE
DRAFT FATE OF
ALIENS AT ONCEQuestion of Deportation
to Be Decided in Two
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ILLIAM C. MILL-

ZION.

N CHICAGO.
ABERNACLE,
AV. AND 24TH ST.
off at 26th & 4th.

y, Dec. 30, 1917.

Meeting at 3 p. m.

ADDRESS BY

FRANCIS M. ROYALL.

The Hour is Reap is Come,

and the Sod Will Bring the World

afternoon or evening

1918.

The Theatral and other

may be had at all meetings,

Zion Publishing House,

Welcome.

Seats Free.

TERINGS ONLY RECEIVED

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ATION ARMY.

VATION ARMY,

THE TOP" DAY.

Thus, Fall, Chief Con-

Salvation Army western

of its staff and a number of

with the Salvation Army

10-30 a. m. and 3 and 8 p.

and 10 p. m. Music will be

famous Citadel Band. Come

friends. A hearty welcome

to all.

CHRISTIAN.

THE SHORE

IAN CHURCH,

WILSON AVS.

C. MORRISON,

In Century, will occupy the

N. C. SMITH.

Institute Auditorium.

Two Ways."

Chicago, Come to Christ."

ST. REGIS, SCOVILLE,

GTC AND 6TH.

ELLANEOUS.

CK THEATER

ROW AT 2:30,

R. M. LEWIS.

Subject:

BIOLOGY-SCI-

OF LIFE."

ESTRA HALL

OFFICE AT 3,

S. "MESSIAH,"

BY THE

MUSICAL CLUB

CHICAGO.

ON M. WILD,

INDOOR \$2.00.

MORROW—

M. APOLLO.

GO ETHICAL

SOCIETY,

S. Michigan Av. at 11

o'clock.

lecture by

ICE J. BRIDGES.

remaking of the world: A

public cordially invited.

TON BRADLEY,

E'S CHURCH,

Ave. Theater,

1 A. M.

Y AND TOMORROW

THE WAR!

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Bldg. 410 S. Michigan Av.

Postage Extra. All Books

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Lectures.

7 p. m.

For Inquiries, 7 p. m.

Free to Public \$2.00.

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FASHION'S BLUE BOOK



Tribune Cook Book

All recipes have been scientifically tested by Miss Eddington with current market materials and are indexed by her.

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Pinto Beans.

Three years ago soy beans were about 5 cents a pound. Even last winter they were 8, but now they have been climbing in price. But we can get on without them because a better or easier bean to cook, the pinto, is being exploited at about 12 cents a pound. Since food products were among the most popular of Christmas presents this year, some nice collections coming from Colorado way contained pinto beans, perhaps to stimulate interest and curiosity.

A trial cooking of these beans seems to indicate that they have more the character of the red or kidney bean than any other now in the market. A cup soaked overnight and put on to cook in an unglazed earthen casserole, with a tin dish between the gas flame and it and the flame at the lowest point so that the cooking was gentle, came out like fine baked beans, and the skins were so tender that they were indistinguishable when the beans were mashed to a puree.

No seasoning except two tablespoons of corn oil was used, and a little salt when they were almost cooked. The spots on the skin soon disappear as the beans are cooked, and apparently this skin has not the irritating quality that the skins of some varieties of beans possess.

Perhaps various seasonings might be acceptable, but the way to try out a bean is to see what of quality it has of itself; then you may vary the dishes made from it according to your skill in seasoning. Plain cooked, with the fat alone, these beans when mashed and added to a cup of hot sauce made an excellent bean soup. Probably we could make half a dozen or more varieties of soup from them.

One of the railroad companies has got out a pamphlet on the bean, three thousand carloads of the beans having been produced this year tributary to its line, which passes through the land of dry farming. The recipe given in this pamphlet is as follows: because it recommends the throwing away of the water in which the beans are soaked and also the use of soda. Prof. McCollum has found that soda used with beans practically devalues them that is, destroys the vitamins, which is waste of their life giving quality. An energy food is left, but why not have all they yield instead of only a part?

In reference to the food value of this bean this pamphlet says:

"Well known as this bean is in the southwest, it has never been known in the north and east. In these sections the navy has been the popular favorite. There is no reason for this discrimination. The pinto is equal in every way."

The Colorado experiment station says that in food value it is practically identical with the navy, but being more tender in flesh, it cooks more easily. Chemical analysis shows that in the total calories of fuel value a pound of the pinto exceeds other beans, having 1,685 compared to 1,629 for the navy. The pinto, being rich in protein, is an excellent substitute for meat. Dry land pinto are unequalled for flavor and palatability. Grown on the great sun flooded plains of the west, drawing its moisture and plant food slowly from far below the surface of the virgin soil, it obtains a rich natural flavor unsurpassed by any other bean.

"To get the best out of the pinto it should be thoroughly cooked. The pinto is an especially good baking bean."

MOVIE COMMENT

I print in part and without comment a letter received from an irate correspondent. Any remarks from you?

Dec. 22
409 East Forty-fifth street.

Dear Miss Tineé:

Have you ever visited the—

—on the street? How is it they can continue to fool the public month after month and remain popular? I have seen them do the show the picture inside that is advertised outside. Today's showing is a fair sample of the kind of trash the public have to endure when patronizing them: "Chaplin in 'The Tramp'"; "and our robbery, for half of the pictures are out of old Chaplin comedies, whilst the other half is a company that Chaplin had nothing to do with. Just a sample of their everyday program. What protection have the public got from these swindlers? Movie shows in general are good, and in these cases I have tried to end up the ones I am advised to study economy and all together as a nation, yet certain shows in this town are piling up fortunes for their owners at the suffering public's expense. Is there no way to stop them for non-purposes? I am sure you will get a square deal. Thanking you for listening so long to a kick, and hoping you will oblige with an answer, I beg to remain, your regular reader,

A. C. DANE.

MEETINGS

Events Scheduled in Chicago Today.

CHICAGO WOMAN'S CLUB, 2 p. m.—The regular meeting of the committee on public affairs will be held.

FINE ARTS BUILDING, RE-CITAL HALL, 2 p. m.—The Rev. Thomas V. Shannon will address the Catholic Woman's League, department of education.

IROQUOIS HOSPITAL, 1 p. m.—The fourtieth anniversary of the Iroquois theater fire will be observed by the Iroquois Memorial association.

FIELD'S, NARCISSUS TEA-ROOM, 12:15 p. m.—The Chicago Society of the Illinois Woman's college will hold its holiday fellowship luncheon.

J. C. B.

VIOLET RADCLIFFE

Possibly the Most Brilliant Child Actress on the Screen. Her Specialty Is Character Work.

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Howls of Delight Accompany Chase of Doughty Jim

"TREASURE ISLAND."

Produced by Fox. Directed by G. M. and S. A. Franklin.

THE CAST:

Jim Hawkins Francis Carpenter

His mother Ethel Carpenter

Louis Trelawny Virginia Corbin

Bill Ross Marcelle Mayall

Long John Silver Miss Lincoln

Black Dog C. German

Blind Pew G. H. Hickey

THE STORY:

Jim Hawkins Francis Carpenter

Louis Trelawny Virginia Corbin

Long John Silver Miss Lincoln

Bill Ross Marcelle Mayall

Long John Silver Miss Lincoln

Blind Pew G. H. Hickey

Capt. Smollett Buddy Meister

By Mac Tineé.

The youngster will like "Treasure Island." I say this with certainty, for fully half the audience of which I was one consisted of children, and there was no mistaking their interest and delight. Hours of silent suspense accompanied the pursuit of the doughty Jim Hawkins by one Ben Gunn, whose pursuit led through a strange and weird country populated with chattering monkeys, shrieking parrots, slinking leopards, swaggering tigers, and a leisurely but most persistent lion, which the curly headed youngster who I met in the great auditorium was compelled to slay with his bare hands, raising not a hair but a monstrous amount of dust, I tell you. Liberties have been taken with the fascinating story, but they are not ones that you mind in the least. Jim Hawkins is really Jim Hawkins, but Jim Hawkins doesn't do things in a dream, he does them in reality. Jim Hawkins does not do. Sets sail, for instance, accompanied by the beautiful daughter of the squire, on his own hook and accompanied by a bloody crew, for Treasure Island.

Speaking of the bloody crew, composed of the Fox kiddie company, one can hardly speak too highly. They are extraordinary precocious young girls. Violet Radcliffe, who can for villainous parts, is a wonder. In the present production, as Long John Silver, yo-ho and a bottle of rum, but Number One?"

A. O. J.

Laurence has just started to kinder-

garten. "Did you see Anthony there?" I asked him.

"Well, I don't know if it was An-

tony," said Laurie. "What color hair did he have?"

A. O. J.

I was reading a fairy tale to my two little sons and the ending was kept secret from them. The youngest asked: "What is bad company?" and before I could explain the older one said: "Going with worse kids than you are."

F. O. C.

Robert and his sister were out play-

ing, and Robert ruthlessly pushed her

out of the swing and hurt her. The

mother upon hearing her cry came out of the house and severely scolded Robert. This hurt his feelings and he ran back into the house and had a good cry. When he was dried off, he told his mother he was red and tear stained and little Miriam, looking up at him through her tears, exclaimed: "Why, brother, which one dot hurt, you or me?"

A. L. R.

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SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
SPORTING, MARKETS,
WANT ADS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

During this Holiday Week
Keep a prayer in your heart
For our Soldiers and Sailors

RAID ON QUACKS BARES SYNDICATE BOSSED IN EAST

Burgess' Papers Show
How Chain of 'Doctors'
Reaps Harvest.



KIDNAPED

Rejected Suitor Is Accused and
Cannot Be Found.

CITES FIGURES TO PROVE BREWERS ARE TAX DODGERS

Dry Expert Talks on How
City Can Meet Need
of Funds.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

Frank Regan of Rockford who has been investigating the tax situation in Chicago to show how the city can meet its financial obligations without the aid of saloon licenses, accused tax dodgers in general and certain saloon tax dodgers in particular in an address last evening at the First Methodist church, Clark and Washington streets.

Mr. Regan assailed William Legner, president of the Chicago Brewers' association, because, he said, Mr. Legner was the only president of the Chicago Consolidated Brewers and Malting company which failed to schedule in 1916, and after being assessed \$25,000 failed to pay its assessment.

"Yet," said Mr. Regan, "he is one of the men who thinks there ought to be a special session of the legislature to help raise more money for Chicago and through the workers in the Dry Chicago Federation and prosecution for fraud. The first right of citizenship is the right of petition."

Cites Financial Interest.

"The trouble with Mr. Legner is if Chicago were to pay the bonds of the Consolidated Brewers and Malting company, limited, which mature in 1925, won't be worth 45 cents a cent load."

Mr. Michael Kenna, owner of the saloon at 397 South Clark street, was another "wet" whom Mr. Regan called a tax dodger.

"The total value of that saloon with its twenty-five foot bar in 1917 was assessed at \$300, while the Anti-Saloon league in Chicago paid on a valuation of \$550."

"The Hyde Park hotel, which has no bar, was assessed \$32,339, while the Kaiserhof, now the Atlantic hotel, which has an Anheuser-Busch sign over it, was assessed \$25,000, yet the Hyde Park hotel's assessment is twice compared with the big Atlantic hotel. Show me an Anheuser-Busch sign anywhere and I will show you that tax dodgers are not to be outdone in affectionate regard, likewise employing the intimate terms of 'Dear Otto,' and signs his letters 'Olaf.'

Old Dog Only Employee.

This evidence also pushed "Old Dog" Burgess from his pedestal of "specialism." It disclosed that he is nothing more than a \$30-a-week employee of the dry.

Two letter files containing correspondence, almost to date, concerning the conduct of the Burgess office that passed between Burgess and the controlling hand of the "master" in New York City, were seized by the authorities.

Otto C. Bubbeck, 116 West Thirty-first street, New York City, is the "big chief."

New York police records also shed some light on the operations of Bubbeck. On May 21, 1915, Bubbeck was fined \$250 for running a "museum" at 417th street. The next month the police raided the museum and Bubbeck was fined \$1,000.

Bubbeck's instructions on many subjects are given forcibly in his letter, with a note of the affectionate salutation to Burgess of "Dear Olaf," and he signs himself "Otto." Burgess, not to be outdone in affectionate regard, likewise employs the intimate terms of "Dear Otto," and signs his letters "Olaf."

Daily Reports on Business.

With Otto it is "very truly yours," and with Olaf it is "yours very truly." Otto day after day writes notes that "business has been very quiet," or "rather slow." His stock phrase seems to be "hope you have a good Saturday and Sunday and pull up your avenger to boost the business" and "put out the advertising."

It is disclosed that Burgessen has "on hand 381,000 books, 298,000 circulators, and 4,600 stickers" and that from Nov. 16 to Dec. 15, 77,000 books were distributed.

These references are to advertising matter—the circulators and pamphlets printed in all languages and explaining in detail the appalling ravages of venereal diseases and weaknesses, and the advertising stickers that are placed and pasted anywhere and everywhere that men may see them and heed their warning."

Are Regular Pals.

One of the letters from Burgessen to his chief in New York speaks of the start of THE TRIBUNE's campaign to drive the quacks out of Chicago. It reads, in part: "By the time you receive this letter you will no doubt have seen the particulars of newspaper write-ups from Dick as Dick told me this morning he will write you in a careful manner at the office, and I hope new business will come in."

These men are chummy in their general pastime of victimizing the public. They lend one another money and ship office rugs from one to the other upon the strength of a telephone instruction "dear Olaf" to take that rug from 430 and send it immediately to Dr. Alden, 717 Liberty avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and "dear Olaf" replies by return mail to "dear Otto" that he's attuned to it at once."

Eyes for Business.

By way of showing that no detail is too small for the master fakers' attention, Otto allows that "we can cut down expenses a little further by letting your porter go and hiring a Negro," but with his business eye always on the ball, "if you have enough Italian business, make it worth while I would suggest that you get a porter that can speak Italian."

Evidently the obstreperous "pharmacist" who told the authorities he was Milton A. Chaisen, and a tempter to frighten the reporter into leaving his name "out of the paper," has just recently been introduced into the Burgessen organization. Otto, from New York writes Olaf that he is "sensing Mr. Chaisen, who is from Poland, Russia, and other Slavic languages," and in a post script adds: "C. (Chaisen) goes on P. R. (pay roll) at 35 per week, and should be a big help to you."

\$100's Receipts.

Daily cash reports for December passed in the raid disclose that it was a poor day's business which did not net \$100. The entries on these sheets show varied daily receipts of from \$70 to \$100, and the itemized amounts of each transaction show that these madam shanties will not hesitate to take all the cash as or as little as they can get. There are a number of small entries for as little as \$1 and several as high as \$75. Many are for amounts between \$10 and \$20, each of these representing the single payment of a "porter."

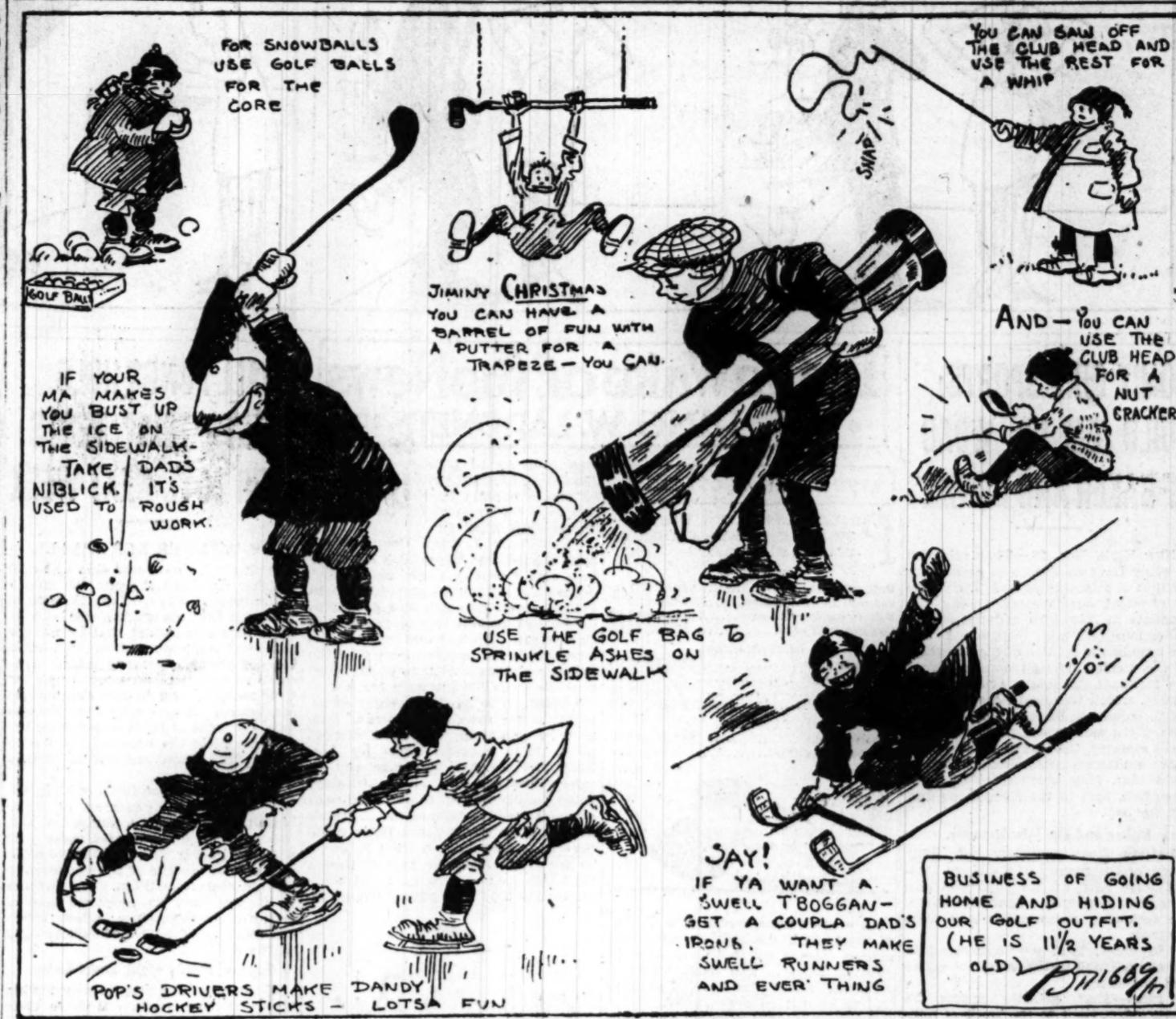
The disclosures baring the inner workings of a powerful ring of medical shysters and the "master" who controls them were the further result of "acts uncovered by THE TRIBUNE."

KIDNAPED

Rejected Suitor Is Accused and
Cannot Be Found.

NOW THAT DAD WON'T NEED HIS GOLF CLUBS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1917.



SCULLY PLUNGES IN WRONG WITH TALK ON WOMEN

Society Official Peeved,
but He Didn't
"Mean To."

Judge Scully of the County court certainly got in wrong with one member of the Woman's Protective association yesterday at their regular monthly meeting in the Stevens building.

When I returned he was gone," she said. A decree was granted.

Noah Brundage, 1169 North La Salle street, averred that "I got his goat" to see Willis kiss Mrs. E. Johnson, 1215 North Clark street.

Julia S. Barker, 855 Cornelia avenue, wife of E. Gerry Barker, a commission broker with offices at 160 West Jackson boulevard, won a decree after telling of her husband's infidelity.

"Unless we can get the labor vote, we cannot carry prohibition," he said.

Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the Dry Chicago federation, said he and his fellow workers were still waiting for a suit to be filed against them for fraud in circulating the petitions.

Chaklen started to resist, but the federal officials quickly subdued him. Then he turned to the federal bureau, where he had learned the documentary evidence exposing the syndicate was hidden by Burgessen and Burgess when THE TRIBUNE's first article against the quack doctors appeared.

Chaklen is not going to reform, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Because his attorneys dared to discuss the reformation of Joseph with Judge Landis on Thursday, John L. Metzen, senior member of Metzen & Simon, wrote THE TRIBUNE yesterday that his firm had been badgered by the judge. Landis broached the subject—not us," said Mr. Metzen. "We did not say that Mr. Chaklen is willing to leave the ranks of the I. W. W. and reform. He does not intend to reform. He does not understand what the government means by reform. He does not intend to desert the I. W. W. and we do not tell the judge that he does."

"We did say that our client would promise to commit no acts which the government might consider criminal or an offense against the government if he was allowed freedom on bond," said Richard S. Folsom, who is a lawyer of Senator James Hamilton Lewis, as stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. The law partnership was dissolved last January.

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Richard S. Folsom is not present at the trial of Dr. Wells & Co. Dust covered wax figures, showing the ravages of diseases, stood on the floor. Among them still was the leering face of the young youth that sent chills creeping up the spines of the men who "knew" when the old "museum" was in its heyday.

Venc, the porter, was taken to the federal building. He was released last night and will appear before Col. Harris for questioning today.

Bonds to the amount of \$2,500 each were posted before U. S. Commissioner Lewis F. Mason yesterday by the American Surety company for the release of Burgess and Burgess.

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M'ADOO TRAIN STARTS SOX TO TEXAS MAR. 16

Get Ready for Trip
with Uncle Sam as
Traffic Manager.

BY JAMES CRUSINBERRY.

Finally believing that Uncle Sam will provide a means of transportation for his ball players, Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the world's champion White Sox, has set the date of March 16 for the start of the next training trip. If nothing arises in the meantime to prevent it, the Sox will depart from Chicago that day for Mineral Wells, Tex., and have just about thirty days of practice before the opening of the season.

Not in years have the Sox left for training quarters at such a late date, but the season opens this year about six or seven days later than has been the custom for the last fifteen years, so the boys will have almost as many days as usual in preparing for the start of the pennant fight. Then, unless the army takes several players, the Sox will have little experimenting to do next spring, and for that reason will need less time than in other years.

NO De Luxe Trip in War Time.

Comiskey believes baseball will suffer little because of the railroads being run by the government, and even thinks the scheme may be an advantage. He is willing to travel south over any route Uncle Sam may pick out for him, and so far hasn't made the customary plans for a de luxe luxury destination with his head turned.

He is willing even to pack his men in both lower and upper berths if necessary, and if the government says so, he will sleep in an upper himself.

Although all the details of the training trip have not been completed, indications are that it will be same and unpretentious from start to finish. Exhibition games will be played at Dallas and Fort Worth and possibly at some other Texas cities.

May Exhibit Against Minors.

An effort has been made by the New York Giants to book a game or two against the Sox in Texas, but such contests are not likely to occur, as it always has been Comiskey's rule to have no exhibition games against any other major league club.

It is possible the Sox will exhibit in Minneapolis and St. Paul again on the Saturday and Sunday previous to the opening of the season. Joe Cantillon, manager and part owner of the Minneapolis outfit, was with Comiskey yesterday trying to fix such a date, but the master wasn't closed.

Wants Hurles Protected.

The boss of the Sox doesn't appear as much concerned over training trip troubles and possible loss of players as he did over the rowing and practice of his team last season on the pitching of Eddie Cicotte and Dave Danforth, and it is possible he will suggest some action be taken against such things occurring again next season.

"They're even talking about legislation against the delivery of my pitchers," said the old Roman. "It was absolutely disgraceful at times last year when players were kicked on the tail by batters hit by Cicotte and Danforth."

"Just as soon as a pitcher develops something good they want to legislate it out of existence. Cicotte is a smart pitcher and that's why he wins. Because he's smart they want to stop him. Do they want a lot of stupid fellows in the game? It would be just as sensible to rule that a pitcher couldn't back up a play at third base or that he couldn't cover first base and take the ball back."

Why Not Bar Sliding?

"It would be just as sensible to rule that a slide should never be made, because Cobb makes it illegal, because Cobb makes it something better than the others and gets away often. They might just as well bar sliding entirely and make the boys go into the bag straight up. I guess about 85 per cent of them would like that anyway."

"There wasn't any delaying the game in the world's series when Eddie Cicotte was pitching. He was for the side, began McGraw, announced that he would not protest those things as long as was said there was nothing wrong with it. McGraw never did protest once and his player, Eddie Cicotte, I guess, harder than some of the others. Connie Mack's men never objected to Cicotte last season and they hit the ball whenever he worked. The last time here they liked us three out of four, and we were really lucky to get the fourth one."

Mitchell Here Today.

Manager Mitchell of the Cubs is due to leave Chicago this morning and spend several days, probably in an effort to spend some more of the Cuban baseball roll for star players. He will have conference with President Weeghman today, and it is possible he will be sent out to dicker some more with St. Louis magnates in an effort to land Roger Hornsby. The matter of spring training also will be given consideration.

President Weeghman, says tentative plans for the trip to California have been made and will include only about twenty-five exhibition games.

Tom Chivington Soughs by
Clubs as Business Manager.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 28.—After conferences here between Thomas M. Chivington, former president of the American association, and O. H. Wathen, president of the Louisville club, Wathen announced he had offered the post of business manager to Chivington. The contract is for one year. It is stated Chivington also is considering offers from other exhibition clubs and from two major league clubs. William Clegg will remain manager of the playing end.

THE GUMPS—COME ON, UNCLE BIM, LOOSEN UP.



ARMY CARAVAN OF AUTO TRUCKS FINISHES TRIP

30 Camions End Overland
Journey of 570 Miles
at Baltimore.

BY SHEPPARD BUTLER.

The army's first cross-country motor truck train, which left Detroit Dec. 14 for the Atlantic seaboard, completed its run in Baltimore yesterday. Heavy snow in eastern Ohio and the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania retarded the caravan's speed, reducing the daily average, for the 570 mile journey to about fifty miles, but according to Capt. Bennett Bronson, in command of the column, the trip provided ample proof that motor trucks can be used to the coast under their own power just as economically as they can be shipped.

"Furthermore," Capt. Bronson told the reporters in Baltimore, "the reports in Baltimore, they can be used, thereby serving a double purpose in a way that is going to be of vast importance to the army next spring."

The twenty trucks are American Car and Foundry, of Chicago, Brooklyn Rapid and Ohio, Erie, Great Northern, New York Central, Reading, Southern Railway, St. Paul, and United.

Total sales of stocks, 1,500,000.

Stocks Continue

New York, Dec. 28.—

enthusiasm over the

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and administrative spot

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and found expression in

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on the exchange.

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General List

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Mercantile paper, 51/2

Mills, 60 1/2 4.00, 40 1/2

47/4; demand, 47/4;

Franklin, 43/4, 43/4, 43/4

83/4, cables, 83/4

Rubles, 68/4, 68/4, 68/4

Government bond

road bonds, strong, 1/4

50 days, and 6 months, 3/4

50 per cent, 1/4 per cent, 1/4

CARAVAN TO TRUCKS SHIPS TRIP

End Overland
of 570 Miles
Baltimore.

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Capt. Bronson told in Baltimore, "they can plan to do what they have done, a double purpose in a being to of vast importance next spring."

Packards, with their tanks and kitchen in good condition, that was wrecked by a in Ohio, on Dec. 12, when killed.

Applications Returned. Early applications for state license have been made to the state, because they do not observe one item for the first time in the number on his car's license plate.

to the motor vehicle the last general assembly the state automobile department has undiminished its records by adding, heretofore, chiefly identifying stolen cars. The Ford only one unbroken, only one appears, but virtually every numbers in lumbering the cars he

are easily found, and themselves the trouble a second application if pains to look around and "spot" them.

Light Line from Detroit. Contribution to the sol-freight problems, Harry incites the establishment of motor freight line between Chicago and Detroit. A novel three Maxwell ton carrying a touring car to Newman territory. Kill with fifty-three stones, as

PARK RIDGE, 29. Lightweights had to for players, to teams and church helped with in downing the latter. Park Ridge, Chicago, tested and Younger.

OUR FARDON. last night came the following basketball names: Gould, 13; Tribune, 11; Tribune, 1st; Chicago, 1st; Battle, 1st. Chicago first team. The Maroon reserves

50% closing out 40% last.

</div

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—**LARGE CORPORATION** located in Chicago. We require a well educated specialty salesman of the very highest class to represent our products which will pay \$50.00 per year. All expenses to be paid by company. State age and selling experience. Good compensation. Write to our consideration. Address G K 290, Tribune.

SALESMAN WANTED. Salary and commission. We have an opening in an out of town branch. Also one in Chicago. Apply 1207 Peoples Gas Bldg., or 14 N. Franklin street.

ELLIOTT-FISHER CO.

SALESMEN

FOR

FORD CARS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH SELLING ACTIVE YOUNG MEN WITH GOOD SELLING RECORD. Apply 607 N. State St.

SALESMEN—WE HAVE OPENINGS FOR SALESMEN in the following territories: North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Indiana, California. Only high grade salesmen. Purchasing Agent, preferable with an experience of 5 years. \$1,500 per year. We require a man of good character, \$3,000 to \$5,000 needed. Address E 278, Tribune.

SALESMAN—ELDERLY AS DOOKERED. Age 60 to 70. Help wanted with investment.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO INVESTORS FOR RECOGNIZED THEATRICAL PRODUCING CO. now recognized. Good record. \$15,000 to \$30,000 per month. Expenses advanced. HOWARD SEVERANCE CO., 306 W. Monroe, Chicago.

ROTHSCHILD & COMPANY.

STATE-JACKSON-VAN BUREN.

565 So. Clark-st.

HIGH GRADE CLERKS.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVES. Good opportunities for young men. Formers, Mechanics, Costs, Efficiency, Production, Purchasing.

NEW OPENINGS: Purchasing Agent, preferable with an experience of 5 years. \$1,500 per year. We require a man of good character, \$3,000 to \$5,000 needed. Address E 278, Tribune.

Civic, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, Architectural Lines.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVES.

SALES—WANTED.

SALESMEN—OPPORTUNITY FOR SALES.

SALESMEN—WANTED.

SALESMEN—ESTABLISHED STOCK, ETC.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED, STOCK, ETC.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1917.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

I HAVE AVAILABLE NOW A LARGE NUMBER OF REAL ESTATE LOANS, UP TO \$25,000, ON 1/2% COMMISSION PER YEAR. Proprietor investigated promptly; no extra charges.

WE ARE POSITIVELY THE LOWEST RATE IN THE CITY.

ROBERT B. BROWN, Trustee. Bank 1920. C. C. MITCHELL & CO. LTD.

WE PAY MONEY TO LOAN, QUOTE ACTION ANY AMOUNT WE PAY MONEY TO BUILD.

69 W. WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PROPERTY OWNERS ATTENTION—

WE PAY MONEY TO BUY, AND WE PAY MONEY TO SELL.

ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

PEPPERIN BANK, 209 S. LA SALLE ST.

CHARLES JOHN C. CO.

WE PAY MONEY TO BUILD, AND WE PAY MONEY TO SELL.

JOAN OF REAL ESTATE, IMPROVED OR VACANT, BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY.

H. O. STONE & CO.

Phone, 880-1111. 111 W. Washington st.

EGANS AT LOWEST RATES.

UPON TRUST CO., 75 S. DEARBORN ST.

WE PAY WHAT MONEY YOU NEED.

DEARBORN 1865.

WANTED—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.

WE PAY MONEY TO BUY, AND WE PAY MONEY TO SELL.

HENRY A. KNOTT.

INVESTMENT FOR SALE—\$1,700,000.

NET CONTRACT \$1,500,000; monthly payment.

already set aside. Address G 4190.

PIERCE AND SECOND REAL ESTATE.

LOANS ON CHICAGO PROPERTY AT 6%.

ONE CENT COMMISSION.

MEAN CO., 111 W. Washington st.

WANT LOAN TO PAY COOK COUNTY

real estate in 24 hours.

EDWARD J. FRANZEN, 1526 Laraway.

Phone, 777-1900.

WANT LOAN TO PAY MADE IN CITIZEN

OF \$10,000 and above. LEVY BROS. West

minster Ridge, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—TO BORROW \$2,000 ON PAGE.

AND TWO SIX MONTHS; good as note and

10% interest. Call 1920.

WE PAY OVER DEALS OF MAGNITUDE.

JOHN H. HABTMAN & PRATT, 29 S. La Salle St.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 134 S.

WANT LOAN TO PAY, WITH NO COMMISSION.

WANT LOAN TO PAY, WITH NO COMMISSION.

WANT LOAN TO PAY, WITH NO COMMISSION.

INHERITANCE AND TRUST INTERESTS.

WANTED—COLLECTED. LEWIS NORTON & CO., 1433 Conway Blvd., 111 W. Wash st.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

CHICAGO STATE PAWNSHOPS SOCIETY.

Under State Control.

LOANS ON WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LOWEST RATES.

YOU CAN MAKE PAY BY PARTIAL PAYMENTS.

32 W. Washington, 111 W. Wash.

LOANS ON WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LOWEST RATES.

WANTS AND BONDS.

SHERWOOD & COMPANY.

LISTED 127 S. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

COLLINS & COMPANY.

CHICAGO COTTON OIL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, vs. William G. Sweet Jr., Complainant, vs. Packard Motor Co., Novo engine, Saxon and Breast derriere; also some miscellaneous equipment. G 4190. Tribune.

WANT MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

\$100,000 UP, INT. 6%, WITH NO COMMISSION.

WANT MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED FARMS.

HENRY J. FRANZEN, 1526 Laraway.

Phone, 777-1900.

WANT MORTGAGES MADE IN CITIZEN

OF \$10,000 and above. LEVY BROS. West

minster Ridge, Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN CONTRACT.

FOR EQUIPMENT, consisting of one Oklahoma oil pump, 1000 gpm, 1000 ft. head, 1000 ft. oil line, Novo engine, Saxon and Breast derriere; also some miscellaneous equipment.

WANT MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

\$100,000 UP, INT. 6%, WITH NO COMMISSION.

WANT MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED FARMS.

S. T. BUTLER, Rockwood.

MORTGAGES.

JOHN C. H. SNOWDEN AND HARRIS.

ALL-PACKAGE GROCERY STORES COMPANY.

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